



**CORAL TRIANGLE  
INITIATIVE**  
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



# Summary Report: CTI-CFF 1<sup>st</sup> Regional Exchange on Seascapes

Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City, Philippines, 8-10 April 2014





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**DISCLAIMER:** This document is made possible by the generous support of the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities. The contents are the responsibility of Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Australian Government.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCATWG	Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group
CI	Conservation International
CIVAT	Coastal Integrity Vulnerability Assessment Tool
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CT6	Six Countries of the Coral Triangle
CTI	Coral Triangle Initiative
CTI-CFF	Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reef, Fisheries and Food Security
CTMPAS	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
DEC	Department of Environment and Conservation
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
EAFMTWG	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Technical Working Group
EBFM	Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
FMU	Fisheries Management Unit
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICSEACChange	Integrated Coastal Sensitivity, Exposure and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IRS	Interim Regional Secretariat
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LEAP	Local Early Action Plan
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LMMA	Locally Managed Marine Area
LMP	League of Municipalities of the Philippines
MEAT	Management Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
MKBA	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MMAF	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPATWG	Marine Protected Area Technical Working Group
MSI	Marine Science Institute
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NFA	National Fisheries Authority
NFDA	National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPOA	National Plan of Action
PIMPAC	Pacific Island Protected and Managed Area Community
PNG	Papua New Guinea
REX	Regional Exchange

RPOA	Regional Plan of Action
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SSME	Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion
SSS	Sulu Sulawesi Seascape
SWG	Seascape Working Group
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSTWG	Threatened Species Technical Working Group
TURF	Tool for Understanding Resilience in Fisheries
TWG	Technical Working Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCTI	United States Coral Triangle Initiative
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature

# ACTIVITY REPORT

## INTRODUCTION

The First Regional Exchange on Seascapes aimed at fostering common and shared understanding of an integrated ecosystem-based management of oceans and coastal areas and progress towards a seascape approach in the six member countries of the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF), which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. This Regional Exchange was conducted at the Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, in Quezon City, Philippines on April 8-10, 2014.

The activity attempted to demonstrate the integration of concerned sectors in the CTI and the different initiatives of the countries leading to the seascape approach under Goal I of the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action, to wit: “Goal #1. Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed.”

With participation of a total of 63 delegates/representatives of the CT6, partners, stakeholders and observers, the exchange was able to pilot the use of the Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) Diagnostic Tool to measure progress and basis for developing a more focused plan to achieve integrated EBM.

The three day activity culminated with the Second Seascapes Technical Working Group Formal Meeting that endorses the output of the regional exchange with the revisions and comments to be provided by each country one week after their receipt of the draft report in May 2014.

The three-day activity had the following specific objectives:

1. Foster integration of CTI Technical Working Groups (TWGs) through participation of resource persons and members of other TWGs.
2. Reintroduce seascapes by way of an integrated EBM approach with an emphasis on integration and scale, rather than any particular organizing framework or definition.
3. Build recognition and confidence in current practices that are already moving towards seascape management through an integrated EBM approach that can be tailored to specific context and needs.
4. Assist the CT6 to take stock of their progress and needs on seascapes/integrated EBM in a defined geographic area of their choosing using the EBM Diagnostic Tool.
5. Link EBM to seascapes by linking EBM Diagnostic Tool Strategies to the Nine Essential Elements of the Seascapes Guidebook to show overlap and appropriateness.
6. Assess gaps (e.g. tool design, capacity) to be filled through subsequent REX and other means
7. Develop additional draft seascape/EBM strategies from potentially missing essential elements (e.g. private sector engagement, sustainable financing, human well-being)

The exchange was hosted by the Government of the Philippines and conducted by the CTI Seascapes Technical Working Group with assistance from the Government of Australia and facilitation by Conservation International (CI).

## SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

The regional exchange consisted of plenary sessions with presentations by resource persons and country breakout sessions to discuss several concerns, and to work through the EBM Diagnostic Tool. (see Agenda in Annex I [A1]).

Day 1 was highlighted with opening remarks given by the Director of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Philippines who welcomed all the delegates, sponsors, resource persons and hoped for a fruitful three-day regional exchange on seascapes. A series of presentations on the use of the EBM Diagnostic Tool in several areas in the world were provided following an orientation on the EBM approach. The outputs of the first day include the updates from the Technical Working Groups, the sharing of understanding of the concepts of seascapes and EBM, and the completion of the first two sheets of the Diagnostic Tool.

Day 2 focused mainly on completing the EBM Diagnostic Tool for a selected geography from each country and a discussion of the outputs, insights on the process, and suggestions and comments on the tool for future development.

Day 3 was an exchange of insights on the EBM Diagnostic Tool exercise particularly on suggestions to improve the tool. The development of a seascape and governance framework were brainstormed among the participants taking into consideration of the nine essential elements of a seascape, seven strategies of EBM and the CRM planning framework of the Seascape TWG Chairman.

The second formal meeting of the Seascapes Technical Working Group was undertaken after the REX. The meeting tackled several agenda items, one of which was the endorsement of the REX outputs and the roadmap to the development of the seascapes guidelines, which will be presented at the next SOM.

## RESULTS AND ACTIONS

Below are the key workshop outputs and priority actions which were affirmed, upon further review and deliberation, by the 2<sup>nd</sup> CTI-CFF Seascapes TWG formal meeting (See minutes of meeting in Annex 3 [A3])

### COUNTRY DEFINITION OF SEASCAPES AND EBM

To better understand how each country perceived the concept of seascapes and EBM, the following summarizes their perceptions of each at the beginning of the Day 1:

	<b><i>What does ‘Seascapes management’ mean to you?</i></b>	<b><i>What does ‘ecosystem-based management’ mean to you?</i></b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Geographically-defined area</li> <li>▪ ICM+ (including biodiversity and charismatic species)</li> <li>▪ Ecological connectivity</li> <li>▪ Marine spatial planning</li> <li>▪ Marine protected area networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management tool used within specific area</li> <li>▪ Based on ecosystem considerations and social aspects</li> <li>▪ Ecosystem services</li> </ul>

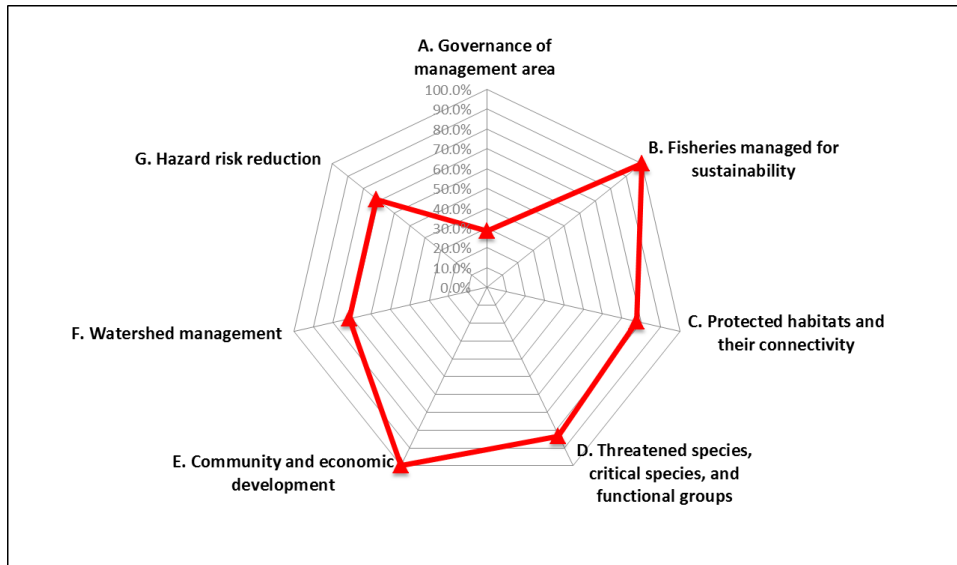
<b>Malaysia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fishery management areas with other development sectors</li> <li>▪ Inclusive of marine spatial planning, ICZM</li> <li>▪ Geographically-defined area designated by at least 2 nations</li> <li>▪ Joint agreement to manage 9 elements</li> <li>▪ Cooperative Terms of Reference between countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encompasses all ecosystems within a specified area</li> <li>▪ Inclusive of neighboring countries when scale is across boundaries</li> <li>▪ Similar to marine spatial planning and ICZM</li> <li>▪ Inclusive of other sectors</li> <li>▪ Including neighboring terrestrial ecosystems (“ridge to reef”)</li> </ul>
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building ecosystem resilience</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of important marine ecosystems (coastal and islands); restoration of marine resource populations</li> <li>▪ Sustaining community livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainably managing marine resources</li> <li>▪ Addressing multiple needs of communities without jeopardizing options for future generations</li> <li>▪ Benefit from full range of ecosystem goods and services</li> <li>▪ Integrated management approach including traditional and modern conservation practices, given cultural significance of area</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	Strategically defining a geomorphologic area that provides habitats for essential, long-term evolutionary processes and important species assemblages through a strategically identified networks of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBA) and Corridors	Managing a sustainable scale of ecological processes within ecosystems for protecting, sustaining and enhancing ecosystem services for community.
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Seascape is a unit of scale of EBM, large enough to capture the interactions within marine ecosystems as well as the interactions between marine ecosystems and landscape, including issues of governance and governability of uses.	An environmental management approach that recognizes the full array of interactions within ecosystems, including humans, rather than considering single issues, species, or ecosystem services in isolation.
<b>Australia</b>	Identifying an area based on biogeography, considering different jurisdictions. For example, within Australia these were defined as bioregions and used as the spatial extent for planning and management. Within the seascape an EBM approach is taken that manages the interaction between pressures and values using a variety of tools. A key component is the identification the interaction between pressures (e.g. transportation, mining, tourism) and ecological/conservation values.	EBM is the framework that is used to integrate across different sectors to achieve ecologically sustainable development. EBM identifies a range of tools that can be used in particular seascapes (e.g., MSP, MPA, EBFM, etc.) to maximize economic and environmental benefits. It contains an explicit consideration of the cumulative impact on the ecosystem.



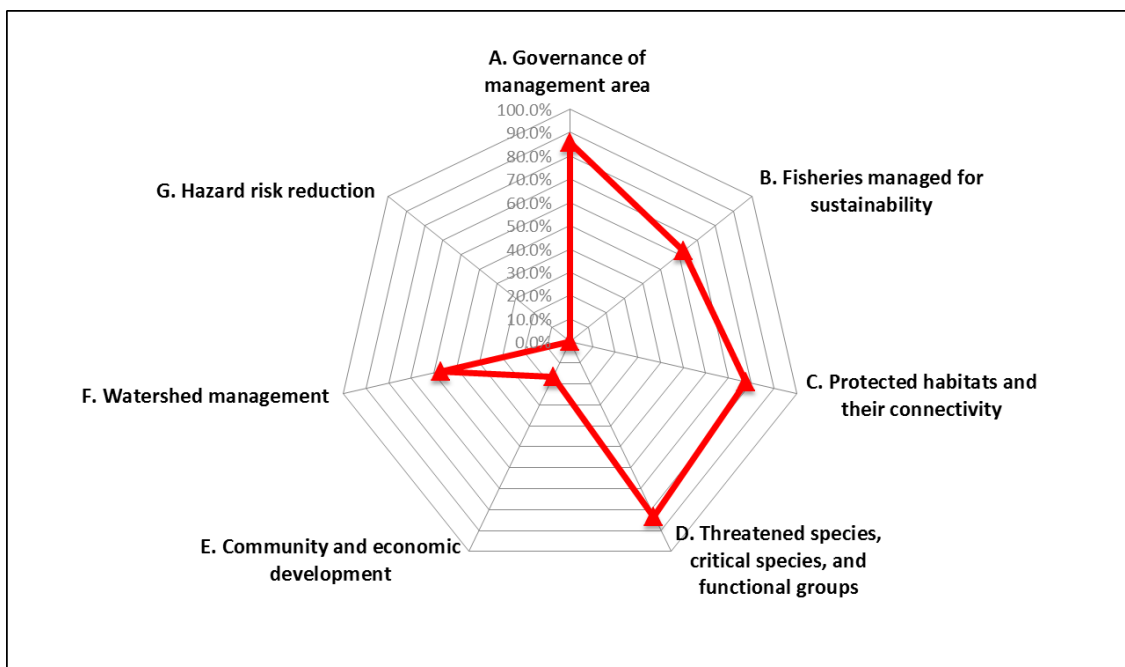
## RESULTS OF THE EBM DIAGNOSTIC TOOL/INTEGRATION GUIDE

The six countries worked through the EBM Diagnostic Tool for their selected geography. Completing the tool, countries produced the following radar diagrams, which provided a general idea of their progress towards the seven integrated EBM strategies.

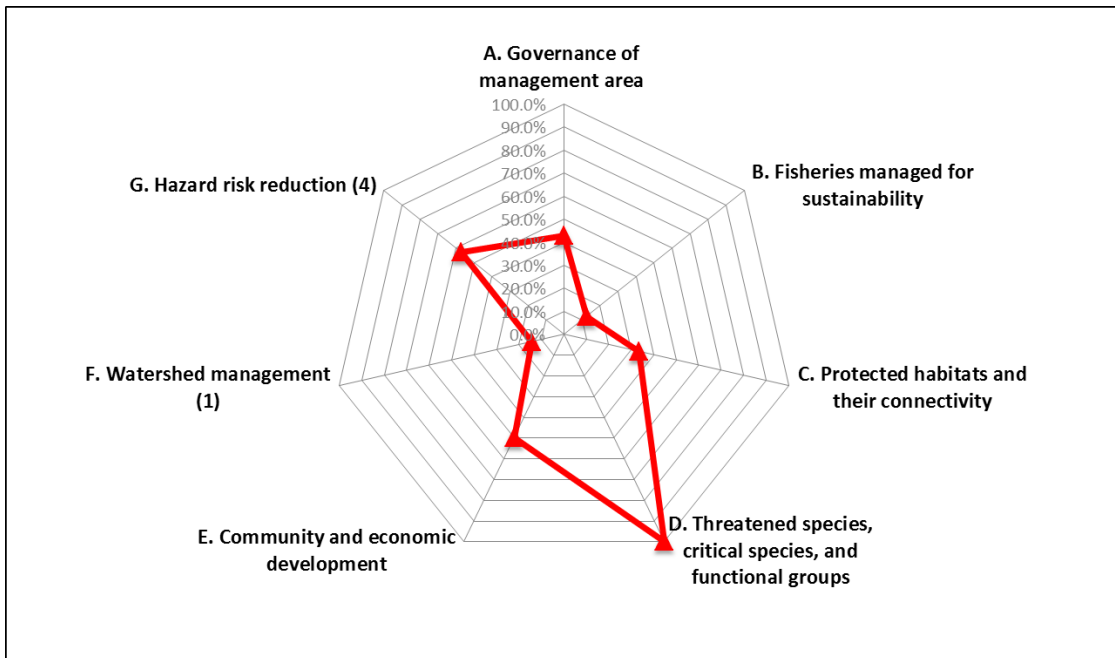
### a. Indonesia



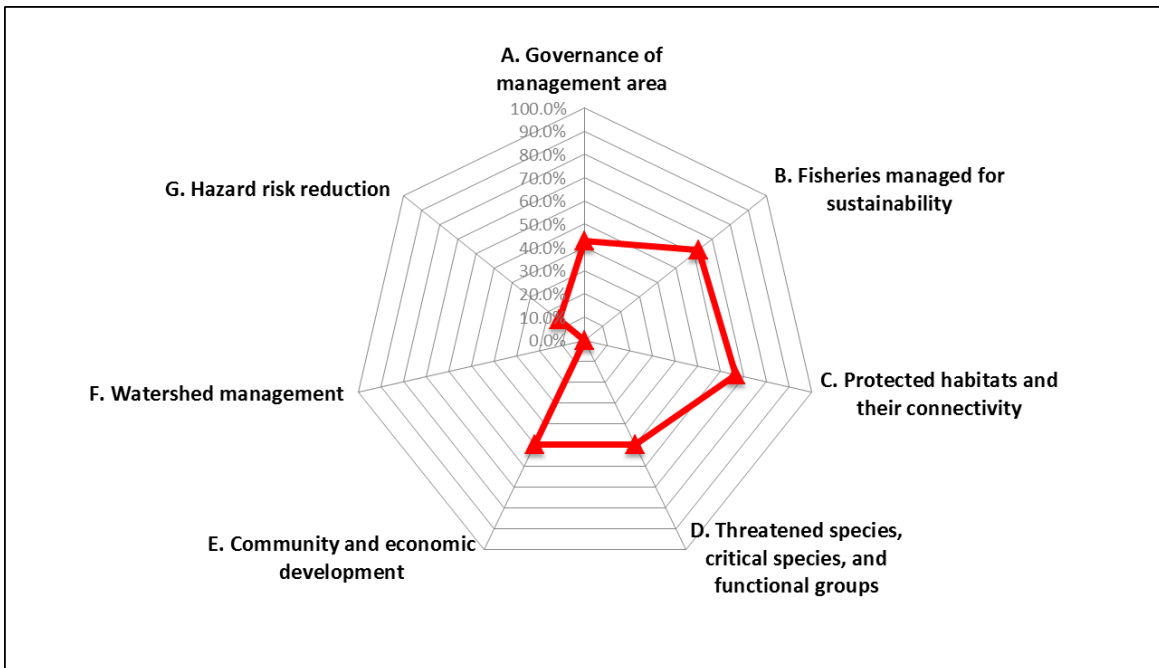
### b. Malaysia



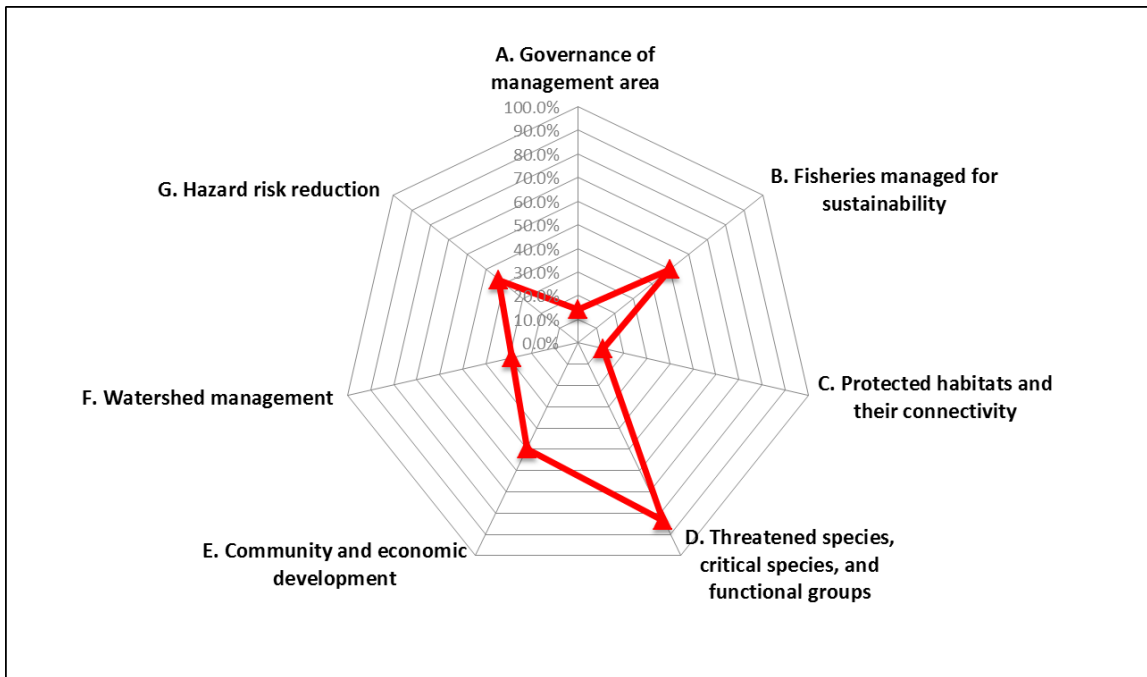
c. Philippines



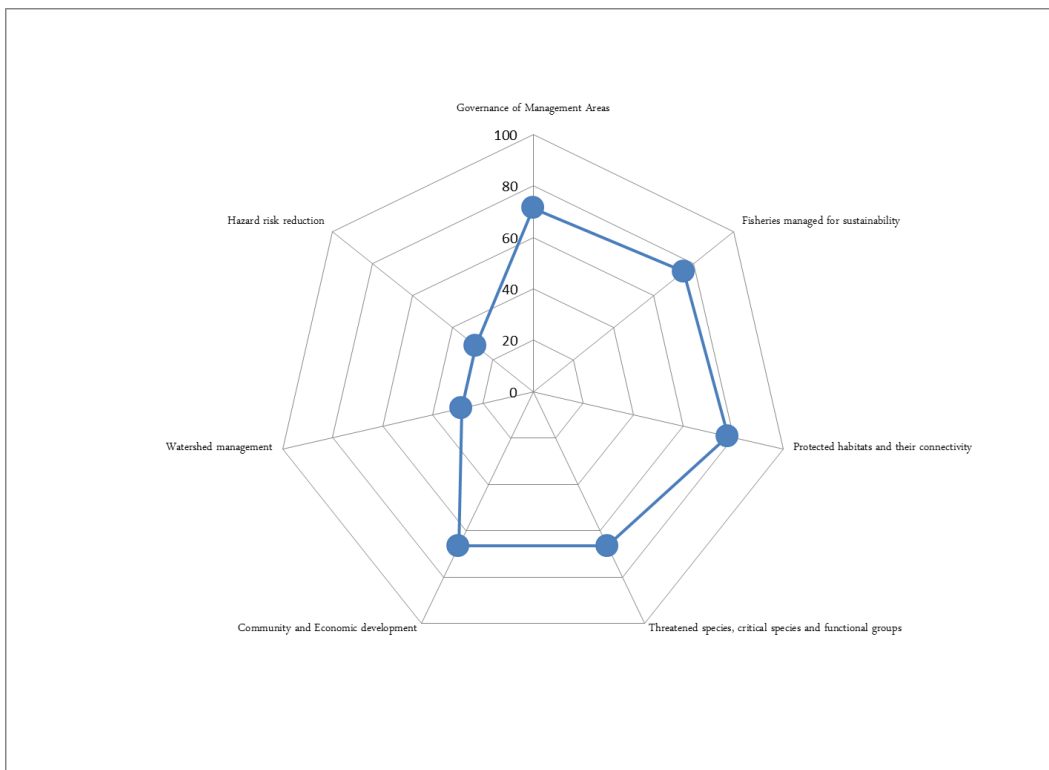
d. Papua New Guinea



e. Solomon Islands



f. Timor-Leste



## COMMENTS ON THE EBM DIAGNOSTIC TOOL

Based on the exercise, the participants identified areas for improvement on the tool as follows:

- (a) There is a need to consider national economic development agenda within the seascape region that may affect coastal resources such as mining, marine transportation, energy and oil exploration, and tourism in addition to community and local economic development (suggested by Indonesia, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, Australia). The tool should also consider the process of environmental impact assessment for the proposed development projects; multi-sectoral use zoning/allocation of areas for industrial development activities (e.g., transportation, energy and oil exploration, mining, tourism, etc.) within seascape through marine spatial planning and balancing of conservation values and needs within national development agenda.
- (b) There is a need to include the concept of marine corridors and specific marine management areas as “pockets” within the seascape
- (c) Other strategies to be included in the tool are the following:
  - a. Enforcement (suggested by Timor-Leste, Australia)
  - b. Capacity Building (suggested by Philippines, Timor-Leste)
  - c. Sustainable Financing (suggested by Timor-Leste, workshop organizing team)
  - d. Private Sector Engagement (suggested by workshop organizing team)
- (d) Other Management Activities to be added are as follows:
  - a. Strategy A: 1) Legal framework, 2)enabling legislation, and 3)adaptive capacity building
  - b. Strategy D: 1) Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
  - c. Strategy E: 1) Creation of economic incentives; 2)Recognition of traditional resource management by government, and mechanisms for inclusion of traditional management practices; 3) Degree/status of resource management decentralization;
  - d. Cross cutting management activities: 1) Data and information sharing; and 2) sustainable financing. Sustainable financing should include financial resource required to gather monitoring and evaluation data for adaptive management.

## PROCESS OF SEASCAPES MODEL DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING THE SEASCAPES GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

There is a need to come up with the seascapes model and governance framework which will be tailored to the context of the CTI by incorporating the nine elements of seascapes as cited in the Seascapes Guidebook with the seven strategies of Integrated EBM as cited in “Toward Ecosystem-based Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management in the Coral Triangle: Integrated Strategies and Guidance” and any other additions, revisions, and/or deletions identified.

<b>Nine Elements of Seascapes</b>	<b>Seven Strategies of Integrated EBM</b>
1) Enabling legal framework; 2) Ecosystem-based management including MPAs; 3) Adequate institutions and capacity; 4) Private sector engagement; 5) Social and political support; 6) Maintenance and restoration of critical habitats and ecosystems; 7) Threatened species recovery; 8) Human well-being benefits; and 9) Sustainable financing and market mechanisms.	1) Governance of management areas: Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions 2) Fisheries managed for sustainability: Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM; 3) Protected habitats and their connectivity: Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means; 4) Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups: Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity; 5) Community and economic development: Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods; 6) Watershed management: Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources; and 7) Hazard risk reduction: Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards. It will also capture the CRM planning process recommended by the chairman of the working group.

The development of this model and framework will be done through the following process:

1. Establishment of subcommittee to develop the model in May 2014;
2. SWG to present the process during the Special SOM for review and endorsement in May 2014 in Manado;
3. Subcommittee to create a workplan to develop the model in May 2014;
4. SWG to finalize and endorse the seascapes model during its third formal meeting in September 2014 (venue to be finalized);
5. SWG to submit the seascapes model for review and endorsement during the 10<sup>th</sup> regular SOM in October/November 2014 in Timor-Leste

#### PRIORITY ACTIONS

The following needs to undertaken by the Seascapes Technical Working Group:

1. Approval of REX I outputs  
 The CT6 agrees to provide feedback one week after the receipt of the Chairman's Executive Summary and Final Report which will be sent out in May.
2. Endorsement process for the development of CTI Seascapes Model

A subcommittee will be established to develop the CTI Seascapes Model. The Chair will communicate with National Coordinating Committee (NCC) focal points to request a nominations and to the partners to request technical support by Monday, April 21, 2014. CT6 will respond and send their nominations one week after the receipt of the letter.

3. Plans for the REX2

- a. Schedule: before the regular SOM in October/November 2014
- b. Venue: PNG (to be conferred with the colleagues in the country) or Malaysia
- c. Proposed Agenda:
  - i. Capacity building focus: marine spatial planning
  - ii. Include specific case studies, specifically the SSME
  - iii. Finalize the seascape model

# ANNEXES

## A1: CONCEPT NOTE AND AGENDA

### **Concept Note and Agenda**

First Regional Exchange on Seascapes  
April 8-10, 2014 – Manila, Philippines

#### **Introduction**

The first Seascapes REX has the overarching aim of developing a shared understanding of how integrated ecosystem-based management of oceans and coastal areas in the CTI has been initiated in each of the CT6 countries and can be progressed under the seascape approach.

Regardless of whether it is called, “Large Marine Ecosystem (LME), eco-region, MPA network, or another term”, there are a number of important characteristics that are common to integrated forms of coastal and marine ecosystem-based management. The application of these characteristics at an appropriate scale of governance is what is being referred to as a seascape in the context of the Seascapes Goal in the CTI-CFF Regional Plan of Action.

#### **Objectives of the 1<sup>st</sup> Seascapes REX**

The objectives of the first REX are:

1. Foster integration of CTI Technical Working Groups (TWGs) through participation of resource experts and members of other TWGs.
2. Reintroduce seascapes by way of an integrated ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach with an emphasis on integration and scale, rather than any particular organizing framework or definition.
3. Build recognition and confidence in current practices that are already moving towards seascape management through an integrated EBM approach that can be tailored to specific context and needs.
4. Assist the CT6 to take stock of their progress and needs on seascapes/integrated EBM in a defined geographic area of their choosing using the EBM Diagnostic Tool.
5. Link EBM to seascapes by linking EBM Diagnostic Tool Strategies to the Nine Essential Elements of Seascapes Guidebook to show overlap and appropriateness.
6. Assess gaps (e.g. tool design, capacity) to be filled through subsequent REX and other means
7. Develop additional draft seascape/EBM strategies from potentially missing essential elements (e.g. private sector engagement, sustainable financing, human well-being, etc.)

#### **Activities:**

The REX will focus on developing a shared understanding of the key characteristics of integrated approaches to ecosystem-based management and assessing CT6 progress toward integration in a geographic area where they are working. This self-assessment will make use of the USAID-funded Coral Triangle Support Partnership project’s guide on Integrated Ecosystem-based Management (“*Toward Ecosystem-based Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management in the Coral Triangle: Integrated Strategies and Guidance*”). It includes an Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) Diagnostic Tool, which was created to assist government leaders, natural resource managers, and stakeholders, to conduct rapid assessment of progress towards integrated EBM for a specific geographic area and to support progress towards the

five goals of the CTI. The Tool represents the collective thinking and learning that has arisen from the first five years of the CTI and has been developed and piloted in the CTI countries with support of development partners.

The REX is organized around application of the EBM Diagnostic Tool to help explore characteristics of seascape management. Because the Seascapes TWG approved the *Seascapes Guidebook* as the basis from which to develop the CTI Seascapes model, some time will be spent illustrating the commonalities between the seven “Integrated Strategies” of the EBM Diagnostic Tool and the nine essential elements from the Seascapes Guidebook.

**Expected Immediate Outcomes:**

1. Completion of Ecosystem-based Management Diagnostic Tool for Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management by each of the CTI countries for a key geography.
2. Draft EBM Strategies for missing elements of seascape management (e.g. private sector engagement, sustainable financing, and human well-being) completed in draft form.
3. Feedback gathered on the EBM Diagnostic Tool process.
4. Strengths, challenges, and areas for improvement are identified using the EBM Diagnostic Tool.

**Expected Longer-Term Outcomes:**

1. The challenges and areas for improvement identified by the CT6 will be used to develop the agenda for the next REX.
2. Feedback gathered on the EBM Diagnostic Tool process will be used to adjust the Tool. The new version will also include any new strategies identified in the exchange.
3. The updated EBM Diagnostic Tool will be presented to the TWG for discussion and approval as the framework for a seascape model at the next TWG meeting.

**Assumptions:**

1. Each country will come with a predetermined geography for application of the EBM Diagnostic assessment.
2. There will be resource people from each of the other TWGs present to assist during the breakout group sessions
3. There may be some strategies and thematic areas that are not yet well developed. The outcomes from this REX, including identification of the strengths, gaps, challenges, and areas for improvement will serve as the basis for the next REX. The theme for REX2 has been predetermined as capacity building and will have a stronger focus on specific themes, information, and data.



## AGENDA

### Monday, April 7

- Arrival of Participants
- Meeting of resource persons, Seascapes Working Group Chair and Co-Chair to Review Workshop Plan (throughout the day)
- Meet with Facilitator and hotel staff in meeting space (7pm-11pm)

**Day 1: Tuesday, April 8:** Building a context for Seascapes in the CTI and promoting integration across the CTI

#### DAILY OUTPUTS:

- Report on the status of each of the TWGs
- Build awareness of integrated ecosystem-based management (EBM) and its importance to the CTI
- Begin to build the link between integrated EBM and Seascapes
- Review the Seascapes 9 Essential Elements and introduce the Integrated EBM Guide
- Complete Strategies A-C on Worksheet 1 of the EBM Diagnostic Tool for each country's focus geography

Tuesday, April 8, 2014		
Time	Activity	Lead
8:00 – 8:30	<b>Registration</b>	
8:30 – 10:00	<b>Session 1: Opening Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome: Dir. Theresa Mundita Lim, DENR</li> <li>• Remarks: Dr. Subandono Diposaptono, Chair SWG</li> <li>• Objectives</li> <li>• Introduction of Participants</li> <li>• Overview of Agenda</li> </ul>	Facilitator – John Parks
10:00-10:30	<b>COFFEE BREAK and Group Picture</b>	
10:30-11:00	<b>Session 2: Context of Seascapes within the CTI</b> <i>Presentation:</i> Review the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RPOA framework relating to Seascapes Goal</li> <li>• Seascapes Working Group decisions and TOR</li> <li>• Progress Report from Regional Priorities Workshop</li> </ul> <i>Presentation:</i> Integration and how it relates to seascapes – address issues of terminology emphasizing that marine spatial planning, eco-regions, LMEs, seascapes, all look at multi-sectoral use at larger scales	Facilitator  Presenter: Dr. Hendra Siry  Presenter: Niquole Esters
11:00 – 12:00	<b>Session 3: Using a REX to Promote Integration</b> Provide rationale for having REX, including presence of other TWGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform next Seascapes REX which will focus on capacity building</li> <li>• Detail the gaps and challenges in implementation</li> <li>• Provide the basis for CTI seascapes model – SWG will be deciding on the model but need input from everyone</li> <li>• Provide countries with some options to move the Seascapes Goal forward</li> <li>• Inform other TWG meetings</li> </ul>	Facilitator  Facilitator to present

	<p>MPA, TS, CCA, and EAFM TWG updates provide covering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Past achievements</li> <li>• Current Activities</li> <li>• Future Activities</li> <li>• Examples of where integration was practiced</li> </ul> <p>Post Session 4 Breakout questions right before lunch:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does Seascapes management mean to you?</li> <li>2. What does EBM mean to you</li> </ol>	<p>Presenter: MPA &amp; TS: Philippines TBD CCA: Agnetha Vave Karamui EAFM: Indonesia TBD</p> <p>Facilitator to present</p>
12:00 – 13:00	<b>LUNCH</b>	
13:00 – 14:30	<p><b>Session 4: Introduction to Integrated Ecosystem Based Management</b></p> <p>Breakout into country groups and answer two questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does Seascapes management mean to you?</li> <li>2. What does EBM mean to you?</li> </ol> <p><i>Presentation:</i> Reintroduce Guidebook focusing on nine essential elements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish why are we using Seascapes Guidebook</li> <li>2. Present 9 Essential Elements of the Seascapes Guide</li> <li>3. Link EBM as one of the essential elements to Integration</li> </ol> <p><i>Presentation:</i> Introducing Integration Guide</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Review development of Guide</li> <li>b. Reintroduce what was discussed during the morning sessions and discussions, link seascapes and integration guide</li> <li>c. Integration pulls everything together</li> </ol> <p><i>Plenary discussion/questions</i></p>	<p>Facilitator</p> <p>Presenters: Scott Atkinson Niquole Esters</p> <p>Presenters: Rusty Brainard Alan White</p> <p>Facilitator</p>
14:30 – 15:15	<p><b>Session 5: Example Exercise</b></p> <p><i>Activity:</i> Present on example geographies</p>	<p>Facilitator; Presenters: Scott Atkinson – Palau Alan White - ECOFISH Nic Bax – Australia</p>
15:15- 15:30	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	Facilitator
15:30 – 17:00	<p><b>Session 6: Worksheet 1 - Complete Integrated Strategies A, B, C (Governance, Fisheries, MPAs)</b></p> <p><i>Breakout Groups by Country:</i> In addition to completing the strategies:</p>	Facilitator

	<p><i>Provide feedback on the Guide –</i></p> <p>Identify from the Worksheet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Missing and unnecessary activities within existing strategies</li> <li>2. Missing strategies (i.e. private sector engagement, sustainable financing) that should be in addition to existing strategies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Accompanying activities should be added under newly proposed strategies</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Challenges during exercise</p>	
17:00 – 17:15	<p><b>Session 7: Closing session</b></p> <p>Summary of activities of the day, Introduction of Day 2 activities</p>	Facilitator
17:15 – 18:00	<p><b>Free time, REX committee meet to review day</b></p>	Facilitator
18:00 – 20:00	<p><b>Welcome dinner hosted by Seascapes WG Chair</b></p>	Indonesia

**Day 2: Wednesday, April 9:** Examining how integrated EBM works in a specific geography

DAILY OUTPUTS:

- Complete Strategies D-G on Worksheet 1 of the EBM Diagnostic Tool for each country's focus geography
- Complete Worksheet 2 of the EBM Diagnostic Tool for each country's focus geography
- Presentations from each country on Worksheet results
- Identify biggest challenges and opportunities, next steps
- Provide feedback on Integrated EBM Guide and process

<b>Wednesday, April 9, 2014</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead</b>
8:30 – 9:00	RECAP	Facilitator
9:00 – 10:30	<p><b>Session 8: Worksheet 1 – Complete Strategies D, E, F, G (Threatened Species, Livelihoods, Watershed management, Hazard Risk Reduction)</b></p> <p>Provide Brief Review of Strategies</p> <p><i>Breakout Groups by Country:</i> In addition to completing the strategies: <i>Provide feedback on the Guide –</i></p> <p>Identify from the Worksheet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Missing and unnecessary activities within existing strategies</li> <li>2. Missing strategies (i.e. private sector engagement, sustainable financing) that should be in addition to existing strategies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Accompanying activities should be added under newly proposed strategies</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Challenges during exercise</p>	Facilitator
10:30 – 10:45	<b>WORKING COFFEE BREAK</b>	

10:45– 11:30	<b>Session 8: Continued</b>	Facilitator
11:30– 13:00	<b>OPEN LUNCH</b>	
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Session 9: Summarize Results</b>  <i>Activity: Complete Worksheet 2</i>  In addition also identify the following: a. Top 3 challenges across ALL strategies (existing and newly proposed) and explain why b. Top 3 opportunities across all strategies c. Top 3 feasible steps upon returning d. Biggest surprise during exercise – lesson learned	Facilitator
14:00 – 17:00	<b>Session 10: Country Presentations</b>  <i>Activity: All Countries Present</i>  <i>Plenary: Discussions on answers to listening questions</i>	Facilitator
15:00 – 15:15	<b>WORKING COFFEE BREAK</b>	
17:00 – 17:15	<b>Session 11: Closing session</b> Summary of activities of the day, Introduction of Day 3 activities	Facilitator
17:15 – 18:00	<b>Free time, REX committee meet to review day</b>	Facilitator
18:00 – 20:00	<b>Dinner held by Host Country</b>	Philippines

**Day 3: Thursday, April 10:** Application of an Integrated Approach to EBM in the CTI at both regional and national levels

**DAILY OUTPUTS:**

- Identification of additional activities to existing strategies and new strategies with accompanying activities
- Identify ways to integrate TWGs
- Provide feedback on Integrated REX approach
- Seascapes Technical Working Group Meeting #2

<b>Thursday, April 10, 2014</b>		
<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead</b>
8:30 – 9:00	<b>RECAP</b>	
9:00 – 10:00	<b>Session 12: Discussion of New Strategies and/or Activities</b>  <i>Plenary: Discussion on strategies and/or activities</i>  We will present those strategies and/or activities that we've identified. We will present those strategies and/or activities that the countries found missing	Facilitator

10:00 10:15	–	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
10:15 12:00	–	<p><b>Session 13: Application of Integrated EBM Guide</b></p> <p><i>Presentation:</i> Review of the rest of the Integrated EBM Guide</p> <p><i>Discussion:</i> How countries see themselves using these results? How they can help other countries and other countries can help them?</p>	<p>Facilitator</p> <p>Presenter: Scott Atkinson</p>
12:00 13:30	–	<b>OPEN LUNCH</b>	
13:30 15:00	–	<p><b>Session 14: Feedback</b></p> <p>Going back to the beginning: Why did we do this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inform next Seascales REX which will focus on capacity building</li> <li>• Detail the gaps and challenges in implementation</li> <li>• Provide the basis for CTI seascales model</li> <li>• Provide countries with some options to move the Seascales Goal forward – covered this in previous sessions</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Inform other TWG meetings</b></p> <p><i>Discussion:</i> How to integrate TWGs</p> <p><i>Discussion:</i> Country feedback on holding an integrated REX?</p>	<p>Facilitator to present</p> <p>Facilitator</p> <p>Facilitator</p>
15:00 15:30	–	<p><b>Session 15: Closing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remarks: Dr. Subandono Diposaptono, Chair SWG</li> <li>• Remarks: Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources</li> </ul>	Facilitator
15:30 15:45	-	<b>COFFEE BREAK</b>	
15:45 17:15	–	<b>Seascales Technical Working Group Meeting #2</b>	Facilitator SWG Chair, Co-Chair, members

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First Regional Exchange on Seascapes  
April 8-10, 2014 – Manila, Philippines

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## A3: PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1<sup>ST</sup> REGIONAL EXCHANGE ON SEASCAPES

### **Proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regional Exchange on Seascapes**

Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria, Quezon City, Philippines,

8-10 April 2014

#### **Day 1, 8 April 2014**

#### **SESSION I: OPENING SESSION**

##### **INTRODUCTION**

The meeting formally started at 8:52am with the introduction remarks of Dr. Subandono Diposaptono, Chairman of the Seascapes Working Group (SWG). He acknowledged the presence of each of the delegates of from 5 out of the 6 Coral Triangle, with the Solomon Islands scheduled to arrive in the afternoon. He also expressed his gratitude to the sponsors, supporters and stakeholders that have contributed to the conduct of the First Regional Exchange for Seascape.

He stressed that the REX aims to integrate and bring together across the four other technical working groups of the CTI-CFF. He encouraged the participants to actively participate in the workshops to make the three-day activity productive.

##### **OBJECTIVES**

At 9:01, John Parks, the facilitator briefly discussed the seven (7) objectives of the REX as follows:

1. Foster integration of CTI Technical Working Groups (TWGs) through participation of resource experts and members of other TWGs.
2. Reintroduce seascapes by way of an integrated ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach with an emphasis on integration and scale, rather than any particular organizing framework or definition.
3. Build recognition and confidence in current practices that are already moving towards seascape management through an integrated EBM approach that can be tailored to specific context and needs.
4. Assist the CT6 to take stock of their progress and needs on seascapes/integrated EBM in a defined geographic area of their choosing using the EBM Diagnostic Tool.
5. Link EBM to seascapes by linking EBM Diagnostic Tool Strategies to the Nine Essential Elements of Seascapes Guidebook to show overlap and appropriateness.
6. Assess gaps (e.g. tool design, capacity) to be filled through subsequent REX and other means
7. Develop additional draft seascape/EBM strategies from potentially missing essential elements (e.g. private sector engagement, sustainable financing, human well-being, etc.)

## WELCOME REMARKS

At 9:09 Director Mundita Lim of the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau – Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines asked Deputy Director Dr. Vincent Hilomen to read her speech.

She reported that the Philippines through the Department Secretary has signed the agreement documents last March to support the Coral Triangle Initiative. She also mentioned that the country is supportive of the CTI-CFF despite conflict of claims in some areas, giving priority to the development of the coastal communities.

She said that the use of the diagnostic tool would help craft a holistic approach in managing seascapes and integrate the four other goals of the CTI-CFF.

She thanked the supporters, stakeholders and partners of the CTI CFF and hoped that with the guidance of our experts, this workshop will be successful.

## INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS

At 9:15am, each of the participants were asked to introduce themselves:

1. **Simone Retif** from the Department of Environment of Australia expressed her gratitude in behalf of Mr. Travis Bover, the Director of the Regional and Domestic Marine Section, Wildlife Heritage and Marine Division, Department of Environment of the Australian Government to the CT6 countries. She is very interested in bringing together some of the other technical working groups. She said that the REX is a good opportunity to learn about seascapes.
2. **Piers Dunstan** from Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Australia said he wants to learn how the technical working groups could be integrated together.
3. **LoREL May Danava-Oli**, a Fisheries Officer in the National Fisheries Authority of Papua New Guinea said she wanted to learn more about CTI.
4. **Vagi Rei**, a Manager from the Department of Environment and Conservation in Papua New Guinea said there are a lot of challenges for the country to participate in the CTI but there has been progress.
5. **Arwandrija Rukma**, the Regional Coordinator of the Interim CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat (IRS) said he will present few talking points within the day. He looks forward for a fruitful and productive meeting.
6. **Dr. Subandono Diposaptono**, the Chairman of the Seascape Technical Working Group of CTI-CFF said that Indonesia is now working on spatial planning for marine areas. He reported that undertaking marine spatial planning at all levels is a very difficult job with 319 districts and 34 provinces in Indonesia. He said however that it is a very important undertaking that capacity building program can be funded for the CT countries.
7. **Dr. Vincent Hilomen**, Executive Director for Priority Programs of Biodiversity Management Bureau, formerly the Protected Area and Wildlife Bureau, is new in the bureau and is happy to learn and share experiences and obtain a clear understanding of where we should be going.

8. **Raimundo Mao**, the Director for Pollution Planning heads the delegation of Timor-Leste. He expects to learn how to manage marine resources.
9. **Mr. Antonio de Jesus**, from the fisheries department of Timor-Leste said he wants to know more information about seascapes.
10. **Godfrey Kiskey**, from the Department of Fisheries in Sabah said that the objectives of the REX are laid down well and he is hopeful that the objectives will be attained.
11. **Norasma Dacho**, the Fisheries Officer of the Department of Fisheries in Sabah, Malaysia said she thought of the seascape concept as a huge pie and the fusion of the different technical working groups is a big pie that we will be baking in the next three days.
12. **Nasrul Hakim Maidin**, the Research Officer of Sabah Parks, said that there are three (3) MPAs established and one is in the process of establishment. She said that the next level is to integrate these MPAs. She is looking forward to learn from others.
13. **Rusty Brainard**, the Division Chief of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) based in Hawaii is looking forward to support integration process of the CTI technical working groups.
14. **Choo Poh Leem**, a marine biologist from the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) said the Samporna Parks is also using marine spatial planning which can be further enhanced from the lessons learned from this meeting
15. **Lino de Jesus Martin**, the senior staff of National Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture (N DFA), is involved with fisheries resource management.
16. **Rui Pinto**, the Policy Manager of Conservation International in Timor-Leste said he wants to learn and share. He will also be translating to the different languages to the delegation whenever necessary. Timor-Leste has undergone almost the same diagnostic process.
17. **James Berdach**, the Coastal Resources Management Specialist from Asian Development Bank (ADB) CTI- SEA said he has been working to support individual MPAs and MPA network establishments and integration in Indonesia.
18. **Robert Pomeroy**, from NOAA working on SEA Grants said that based on the guidelines developed under CTI, EAFM is part or a component of EBM. There have been talks on integrating fisheries to higher level management and this is an opportunity to start integrating with other sectors.
19. **Scott Atkinson** from Conservation International said he had been involved in developing the tools that will be discussed in the workshop. He hopes that the tools can be further developed during the workshop.
20. **William Jatulan**, Senior Coordinator for USCTI Program Integrator and at the same time working with the Interim CTI-CFF Regional Secretariat is providing coordination and linkage between and among various technical working groups. As such he may be able to fill in information necessary for the workshop.
21. **Joseph Eijansantos**, Project Development Officer of WWF-Philippines would want to hear about work on the ground on integrated management of the coastal resources.
22. **Timothy Skews**, Scientist from Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Australia thanked the Australian Government for sponsoring their participation and attendance to this meeting. He hopes to share their experiences in marine spatial planning. He, and the rest of the resource team will assist the country teams during the breakout workshops. The team can also provide data and necessary information in implementing EBM at all levels.

23. **Rene Acosta** of the United States Agency for International Development would want to know the plans for the seascapes.
24. **Evangeline Mclat**, Senior Manager of Conservation International – Philippines would want to share the experience of the Philippines in developing the West Philippine Sea as a seascape.
25. **Jessica Munoz** from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources looks forward to integrating fisheries with the other sector within the CTI.
26. **Nancy Ibuna** from GIZ – is implementing marine spatial planning establishing protocols and is interested to see how this working group could contribute to the goals
27. **Stephanie Thornton**, CTI Coordinator for Conservation International in Honolulu, Hawaii is in charge of logistics and other support for the REX.
28. **Alan White**, the technical advisor of The Nature Conservancy has been helping in the MPA and MPA Networks within the Coral Triangle (CTMPAS).
29. **Maurice Knight**, Regional Director for USAID said that the regional exchange on seascapes will be able to integrate the different technical committees of CTI.
30. **Niquole Esters**, Director for CTI expressed her gratitude to the team that supported the organization of the REX

The names of other participants are provided in Annex 2.

At 9:45a.m. The participants were requested to join the group photograph.

At 9:55a.m. Mr., Arwandrija Rukma presented the talking points on behalf of the Interim Regional Secretariat who started with the saying, “Understanding the reason for failures is good; but understanding the success is far more powerful”. He said that the key word for this REX is “understanding”. He appreciated the SWG for the following points:

- The progress that this working group may not be as fast as the other working group but has kept progress as far as its planning process is concerned.
- The active participation of the stakeholders of this group is continuously hoped for moving the progress of the group.
- The idea or principle of integration with the other TWGs is first of its kind in the CTI; hence, this is the most diverse group.
- He emphasized the strategic importance of the First Seascape REX to open room for dialogues and strengthen the seascape concept. He hopes to put Seascape REX under the larger framework and contribute to the following:
  1. RPW-2, which requires the SWG to:
    - Conduct Rapid Seascape Assessments for the entire region, in order to delineate seascapes and identify priority seascapes for investment
    - Adopt a general "model" for the sustainable management of seascapes
    - Establish seascape capacity-building and learning mechanisms.
    - Start to mobilize the financial resources necessary to support "priority seascape" programs (based on Seascape Investment Plans)
  2. SOM-9, which gave mandates to SWG to:
    - Work based on the Seascapes ToR;
    - Form an inter-sessional sub-committee to draft a general model for sustainable seascapes management, which will be presented in the next SOM;
    - Treat SSME as CTI priority seascape;

- Work on SWG's priority actions and workplan.

He also mentioned the Seascope REX as stepping-stone to the Special SOM by coming up with the recommendation on completion of Ecosystem-based Management Diagnostic Tool for Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management by each of the CTI countries for a key geography that can be deliberated and endorsed during Special SOM.

He also reported briefly the updates on the ratification of the CTI-CFF and the formal establishment of the Regional Secretariat. As reported by Director Lim of the Philippines, the country has signed the agreement which is now in the Department of Foreign Affairs. Malaysia was the first country to sign while Indonesia has completed the ratification process. Timor-Leste has initiated the ratification process and will report in May during the consular meeting. PNG is also hoping to sign the agreement soon. The Solomon Islands hopes to ratify the agreement by May.

The next activity for the SWG is the capacity building activities. The representatives of the IRS will be standing by to facilitate the follow up of the REX and SWG Meeting.

He expressed his gratitude to the host country (Philippines), the CTI National Coordinating Committees, the SWG Chair, the Government of Australia, Conservation International and the Resource Persons for making the REX more productive and fun.

In closing, he read the following quote: "Architects cannot renovate it. Businesses cannot incorporate it. Churches cannot inculcate it. Developers cannot innovate it. Engineers cannot calculate it. Governments cannot legislate it. Judges cannot adjudicate it. Lawyers cannot litigate it. Manufacturers cannot fabricate it. Politicians cannot appropriate it. Scientist cannot formulate it. Technicians cannot generate it. Only you can orchestrate it."

At 10:09a.m., coffee break was declared.

At 10:34a.m., the participants resumed in plenary to review the agenda of the REX. The results of the REX will be discussed and endorsed by the SWG during its Second Formal Meeting on April 10, 2014. (Please refer to Annex I)

## **SESSION 2: CONTEXT OF SEASCAPES WITHIN THE CTI**

At 10:44a.m., SWG Chair Dr. Subandono presented the context of Seascapes within the CTI based on the Regional Plan of Action Framework, Goal #1 Priority Seascapes Designated and Effectively Managed. He presented that the first Seascapes REX hopes to address at least three regional priority actions to wit:

1. Through regional collaboration, conduct Rapid Seascope Assessments for the entire region, in order to delineate seascapes and identify priority seascapes for investment
2. Adopt a general "model" for the sustainable management of seascapes
3. Establish seascope capacity-building and learning mechanisms

On the progress of the SWG, he mentioned that the first SWG formal meeting in 2013 has approved its TOR and workplan which has two phases: 1) First Phase which focuses on national and sub-regional activities and 2) Second Phase which focuses on regional level activities implemented across CT6. The two regional priority actions were identified namely, adopt a general "model" for the sustainable management of seascapes and establish a seascope capacity-building and learning mechanism.

The 9th CTI-CFF SOM in 2013 adopted the Seascapes WG report, endorsed the Seascapes WG Terms of Reference (ToR), acknowledged the implementation of the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Eco-region (SSME) as a CTI priority seascope and noted the initiative of the Seascapes WG to appoint an inter-sessional subcommittee to draft a general model for presentation in the next SOM.

Some updates from the national level implementation were also presented on the following:

1. Timor-Leste: Timor-Leste Seascape
2. Philippines: West Philippine Sea Seascape
3. Solomon Islands: BSSE
4. Indonesia: Bird's Head Seascape
5. Indonesia: Bastunamata Seascape (Anambas-Natuna-Karimata)
6. Indonesia: Banda Seascape
7. Indonesia: Lesser Sunda Seascape

He pose the challenge that at the end of the REX, the participants will be able to determine and facilitate the integration process amongst TWGs and other aspects (not covered by the existing TWGs) to be considered.

He suggested the following possible transboundary seascapes

1. North: Sulu Sulawesi Seascape →Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines;
2. South: Lesser Sunda Seascape →Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Australia
3. West : Sunda Self →Bastunamata: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore
4. East : Papua-Bismarck Solomon Sea → Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau

At 11:01a.m. Niquole Esters presented an introduction to seascapes. She emphasized that as of the moment there is no firm grip on the concept of seascapes yet. There is indeed a need for integration and how it relates to seascapes, address issues of terminology emphasizing that marine spatial planning, eco-regions, LMEs, seascapes, all look at multi-sectoral use at larger scales.

### **SESSION 3: USING A REX TO PROMOTE INTEGRATION**

At 11:17a.m., Dr. Toto Hilomen of BMB-DENR Philippines provided an update on the MPA Technical Working Group. He said that the TWG has undertaken 4 Regional Exchanges, 1 write-shop, 4 TWG meetings and 2 Regional Priority Workshops that led to the following achievements:

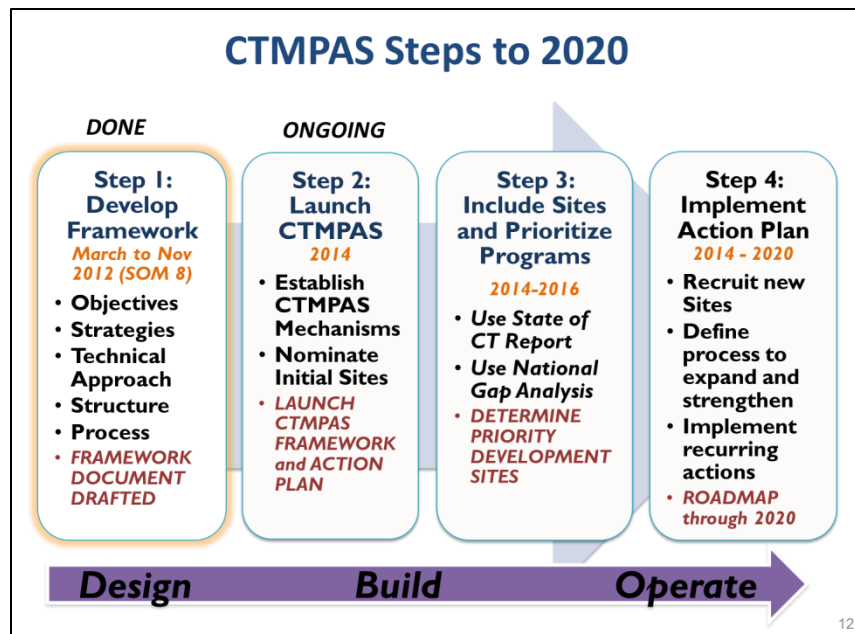
1. Defined MPA networks and purpose of CTMPAS
2. Developed MPA management effectiveness standards and systems
3. Developed CTMPAS Framework;
4. Drafted Full CTMPAS Framework;
5. Finalized CTMPAS Framework and Action Plan;
6. Determined Roadmap for CTMPAS

Country updates on MPA are as follows:

1. Indonesia: Largest area of MPA, major MPA projects contributing to CTMPAS, MPA, ME (Marine Ecoregion) still low
2. Malaysia: Well developed system with relatively good MPA ME, is adopting CTMPAS Framework nationally
3. Papua New Guinea: LMMAs with no national MPA ME system yet in place
4. Philippines: Largest number of mostly small MPAs/networks, well-established system for MPA ME
5. Solomon Islands: LMMAs, draft national MPA ME system being developed following CTMPAS criteria
6. Timor-Leste: 1 large MPA, internal sites being developed through community-based no-take management



In summary, the following figure shows the progress of the MPA TWG:



At 11:26a.m. Dr. Hilomen presented the updates on the Threatened Species Technical Working Group (TSTWG). The regional priority actions were already identified and the roadmap is already endorsed to SOM9. The Terms of Reference of the TSTWG was already drafted and circulated among the CT6 for their comments. The TSTWG plans to conduct regional exchanges to complete the Conservation Action Plans for Sharks, Marine Turtles, Mammals and Seabirds and undertake baseline assessments of existing initiatives on threatened species conservation.

At 11:40a.m., comments, clarifications and suggestions were solicited from the participants as follows:

1. In Timor-Leste the marine protected area is part of a larger national park, Nino Konis Santana. It is important to refer to the national park not just mpa.
2. It is important to define and agree on the boundaries of the seascapes within a country or across countries of the CT6 and neighboring countries and determine connectivity.
3. There is a need for further technical analysis of the existing seascape where there are overlaps of uses particularly industrial and economic uses such as energy (oil and gas), transportation, and mining, among others.
4. The Philippines has defined its seascapes indicative boundaries based on the existing five biogeographic regions. It is however, noted the importance of marine corridors where two seascapes overlaps such as the Verde Island Passage which is an overlap between the West Philippine Seascape and the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape. Within the nine (9) elements of seascapes, EBM is considered and the most prominent strategy seen is threat reduction from the several economic and industrial uses to achieve conservation of marine resources. The Philippines hope that the REX will be able to come up with a common definition of seascapes among the CT6.
5. The Malaysian delegate perceived that aside from SSME, which is cooperation among three countries, there are other potential areas that can be managed using the seascape concept through cooperation of at least two countries or within a country such as the case of Samporna.

6. The representative from the National Economic Development Authority in the Philippines sees a hierarchy of objectives of the CTI and the seascapes goal will be the overarching goal for the four other goals.
7. USCTI PI representative reminded the participants that CT6 nominated about 13 sites for seascapes with specific boundaries. There is a need to revisit these sites, if these are progressing towards seascape level of management.
8. In Indonesia, the government has mandated the concerned line agencies to develop science-based bio-ecoregions. The country has delineated its marine water into 18 marine ecoregions under the environmental protection and conservation law. The country looks forward to adopting CTI criteria and other international standards to develop the 18 marine ecoregions. The Chair enjoined the CT6 to develop a regional CTI seascape which entails defining the planning and management area the cuts across several countries.

Country	What does seascapes management mean to you?	What does EBM mean to you?
PNG	Seascape Management: Building resilience and rehabilitating important marine ecosystems (coastal and islands) to sustain community livelihoods	EBM: Resilience, Rehabilitation and livelihood sustenance
Timor-Leste 1. These definitions are not endorsed by our Government; 2. The definitions are based on the Timor-Leste's team understanding and on the ground experience in implementing these concepts	<b>Ecosystem-based management</b> is an environmental management approach that recognizes the full array of interactions <u>within ecosystems</u> , including humans, rather than considering single issues, species, or ecosystem services in isolation.	<b>Seascape</b> is a unit of scale of EBM, large enough to capture the interactions <u>within marine ecosystems as well as the interactions between marine ecosystems and landscape (landscape)</u> , including issues of Governance and Governability of uses.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisheries management plus other sectors on the CTI (MPAs, Threatened Species, etc.)</li> <li>• Marine Spatial Planning for an area – ICZM</li> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Geographic area of more than one country, at least 2, managed by countries that agree to manage the area based on the 9 elements and the government have agreed TOR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similar to ICZM</li> <li>• Larger area to include all different industry</li> </ul>
Philippines	Seascapes – it is the strategically defining a geomorphological area that provides habitats for essential, long-term evolutionary processes and important species assemblages through a strategically identified networks of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas and Corridors	EBM: managing a sustainable scale of ecological processes within ecosystems for protecting, sustaining and enhancing ecosystem services for community.
Indonesia	ICM plus, which means including biodiversity, MPA network, ecological connectivity	EBM a tool used to manage area

Australia	Identifying an area based on ecosystem and/or jurisdiction; identifying uses and pressures (e.g. transportation, mining, tourism) and ecological values; managing these interactions between the uses and values using several tools such as MSP, MPA, EBFM etc., to maximize economic and environmental benefits	The vision that you can achieve looking at interactions on the use of the ecosystem and the cumulative impact on the ecosystem.
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9. For the PNG, there is a need for a national policy to support the seascape or ecoregion concept to be able to follow suit with the CTI program. There are identified areas as hotspots for migrating species, but there is a need to scale up the initiatives and strategies at the local level since most of these areas are locally-managed marine areas (LMMAs)

At 12:00 noon, the lunch break was declared after the briefing the participants of the next discussion points using the following questions: 1) What does seascapes management mean to you? Indonesia has a specific policy for this definition. 2) What does EBM mean to you?

#### **SESSION 4: INTRODUCTION TO INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM BASED MANAGEMENT**

At 1:10p.m., each country discussed the following two questions and presented their responses as follows:

Ms. Esters reintroduced the definition of seascapes as adopted by the Seascapes Technical Working Group in April 2013 as follows:

“Large, multiple-use marine areas, defined scientifically and strategically, in which government authorities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate to conserve the diversity and abundance of marine life and to promote human well-being.”

She also presented the nine (9) essential elements of seascapes as discussed in the Seascapes Guidebook as follows:

1. Enabling legal framework
2. Ecosystem-based management including MPAs
3. Adequate institutions and capacity
4. Private sector engagement
5. Social and political support
6. Maintenance and restoration of critical habitats and ecosystems
7. Threatened species recovery
8. Human well-being benefits
9. Sustainable financing and market mechanism

She also provided the EBM definition as an “integrated approach to management that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans.”

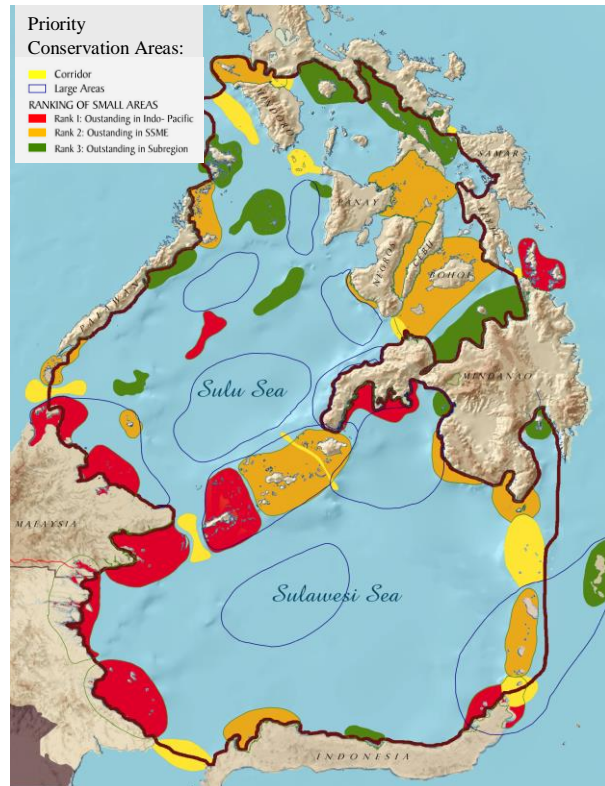
At 1:42p.m., Ms. Evangeline Miclat, CTI Manager of CI Philippines discussed briefly the process by which the Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape (SSS) was established which started with defining its boundaries. She mentioned that the several consultations and discussions were undertaken to be able to determine its boundaries. Some of the issues raised are the inclusion of the Verde Island Passage (VIP), which is a corridor that overlaps with the West Philippine Seascape; exclusion of the western portion of the province of Palawan, although it is of the same political and administrative jurisdiction, the east and west coasts of the province belong to different biological ecosystem. The 10-year conservation plans for each country and for the transboundary concerns were developed and updated which became similar to an investment plan.

Tri-national governance was established through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) which was signed by the three countries. Executive ratification paved the way for the creation of the Tri-national committee. Facilitating factors to the successful implementation of the SSS includes the following:

1. Ecological determination which is based on scientific knowledge
2. Strategic decision of the three countries to take on the cost of managing
3. Cooperation that keeps the seascape operation going

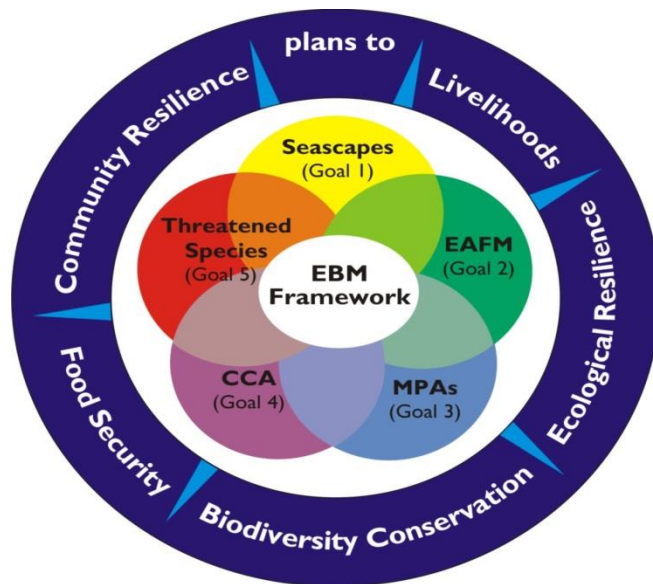
The Bird's Head Seascape, on the other hand, has become strategically manageable being located within the boundaries of one country. It has transitioned from MPA network to fisheries management area.

The Seascape Guidebook was developed five (5) years ago, since that time the EBM approach has emerged as the preferred method within the CTI and so the Integration Guidebook has defined more EBM concepts but the nine (9) essential elements of a seascape are still valid and have been endorsed by the CTI SOM and so should still be included in discussions around seascapes.



At 2:00p.m. Rusty Brainard introduced the Integrated Strategies Guidance.

He provided a vivid illustration for the need for a vertical integration that covers concerns not only of the sea but of the terrestrial ecosystem. He showed how the EBM becomes a useful and appropriate



framework to achieve the RPOA goals as it balances the needs of human communities and the natural environment upon which humans depend. Integrated planning is a prerequisite to EBM implementation. Therefore, this guide focuses on enhancing integrated planning and management in coastal areas to achieve the five RPOA goals and advance EBM in the Coral Triangle.

He introduced the Integration Guide: “Toward Ecosystem-based Coastal Areas and Fisheries Management in the Coral Triangle: *Integrated Strategies and Guidance*” which was initially designed to help facilitate the implementation of the three themes of USCTI and the five RPOA goals. It has five sections: a) Section 1. The EBM Framework; b) Section 2. Integrated Strategies

and Diagnostic Tool for EBM; c) Section 3: Collaborative Governance Arrangements for EBM; d) Section 4: Work Planning, Implementation, and Adaptive EBM; and e) Section 5: Examples of EBM in the Coral Triangle.

He explained that the seven strategies were synthesized based on a comprehensive review of scientific studies and field-based experiences of management interventions most likely to be effective when applied as an integrated ecosystem-based approach in the Coral Triangle. These strategies were specifically selected and designed to work for areas that may have been identified primarily according to MPAs, Fisheries Management Units (FMUs), or another type of coastal area designation. The recent comprehensive report titled “Biophysical Principles for Designing Resilient Networks of Marine Protected Areas to Integrate Fisheries, Biodiversity and Climate Change Objectives in the Coral Triangle” (Fernandes et al., 2012) were modified using recent publications and reports, to meet the needs of MPA managers and also fisheries managers, land-use planners, and other coastal resource management practitioners that are intended users of this guide.

He explained each of the seven (7) integrated strategies as follows:

1. Governance of Management Areas
2. Fisheries managed for sustainability
3. Protected habitats and their connectivity
4. Threatened species, and critical species and functional groups
5. Community and economic development
6. Coastal-watershed and freshwater resources
7. Hazard Risk Reduction

He also introduced the EBM Diagnostic Tool which captures the seven (7) integrated strategies and identifies management activities in each strategy. The tool measures progress against multiple activities within each strategy.



He encouraged the participants to use the tool in their respective geography and identify priorities for additional activities using the worksheet. While filling out the worksheet, he encouraged the participants to review the activity descriptions using the following questions?

1. Do you understand and agree with the selected strategies and activities described?
2. Please evaluate the table regarding ease of use, how well it's written, and how easy it will be to translate and use in your area.

He also mentioned the different tools included in the integrated guidebook as follows:

1. Local Early Action Planning (LEAP)
2. Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment developed by the Philippines such as the Tool for Understanding Resilience in Fisheries (TURF), Coastal Integrity Vulnerability Assessment (CIVA), Integrated Coastal Sensitivity, Exposure and Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change (IC-SEA-Change)
3. Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management Tools
4. Marine Protected Area Tools which includes CTMPAS Framework and Management Effectiveness Materials (MPAME and MEAT)
5. Resilient Locally-Managed Area Guide Set
6. MPA: Management Training (Indonesia)
7. Seascapes Guidebook

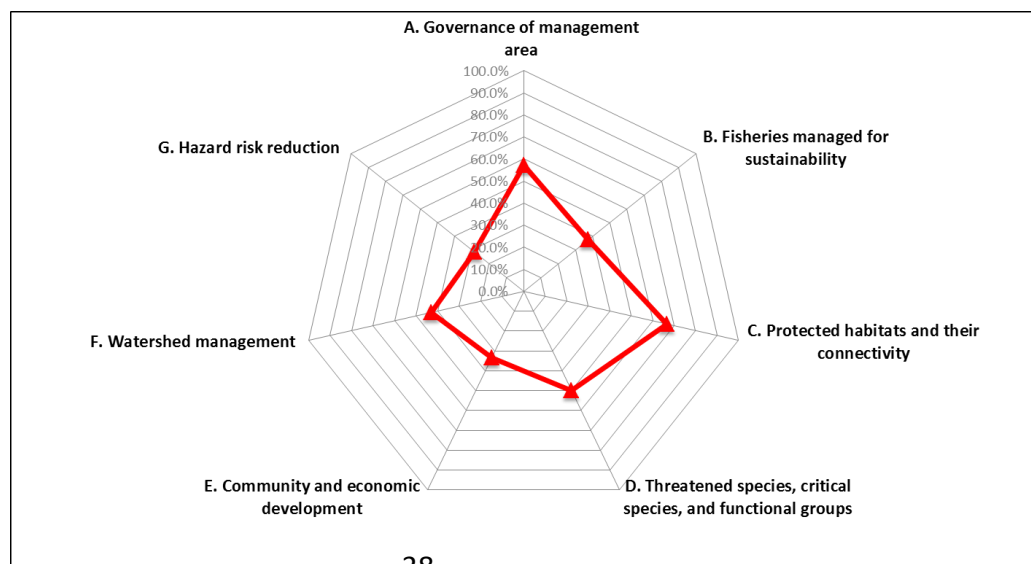
At 2:25p.m., comments, clarifications and suggestions were solicited from the participants as follows:

1. On terminologies, the resource persons encouraged the participants to use the accepted terminology/ies in their respective country as long as the concept and principles are the same.
2. Mr. Alan White clarified that the integrated coastal management is about political jurisdiction while EBM is about ecological boundaries
3. The formal definitions of seascapes and EBM has been defined and established through the SOM and these should be followed unless otherwise revised.

## SESSION 5: EXAMPLE EXERCISE

At 2:30p.m. Mr. Scott Atkinson gave a brief presentation on the experience of Palau in using the EBM Diagnostic Tool. The results show that Palau has high score on the aspects of governance of management area, protected habitats and their connectivity as reflected in available photos; but low score on

fisheries managed for sustainability and hazard risk reduction. On the overall, Palau is yet under way to achieving EBM successfully. While two management activities each under



governance and habitat protection were substantially completed, there are activities in each of the five strategies needs to be substantially completed namely on 1) Expansion and Strengthening of Enforcement Programs at State level; 2) Development and Implementation of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Plans; 3) Completion of analysis of representation of key habitats in PAs in all States; 4) Strengthening of land-based management to prevent alien species and sedimentation into near-shore areas; and 5) Completion of Vulnerability Assessments and Adaptation plans and integration of these into ongoing State and site management plans.

New tools were also identified to assist the implementation of key strategies and activities as follows:

1. Enforcement Capacity Building Curriculum under development by Pacific Island Protected and Managed Area Community (PIMPAC) under governance strategy
2. Remote area enforcement tools under governance strategy
3. Shoreline management planning tool under development by PIMPAC under coastal-watershed and freshwater resources and hazard risk reduction
4. Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning under hazard risk reduction

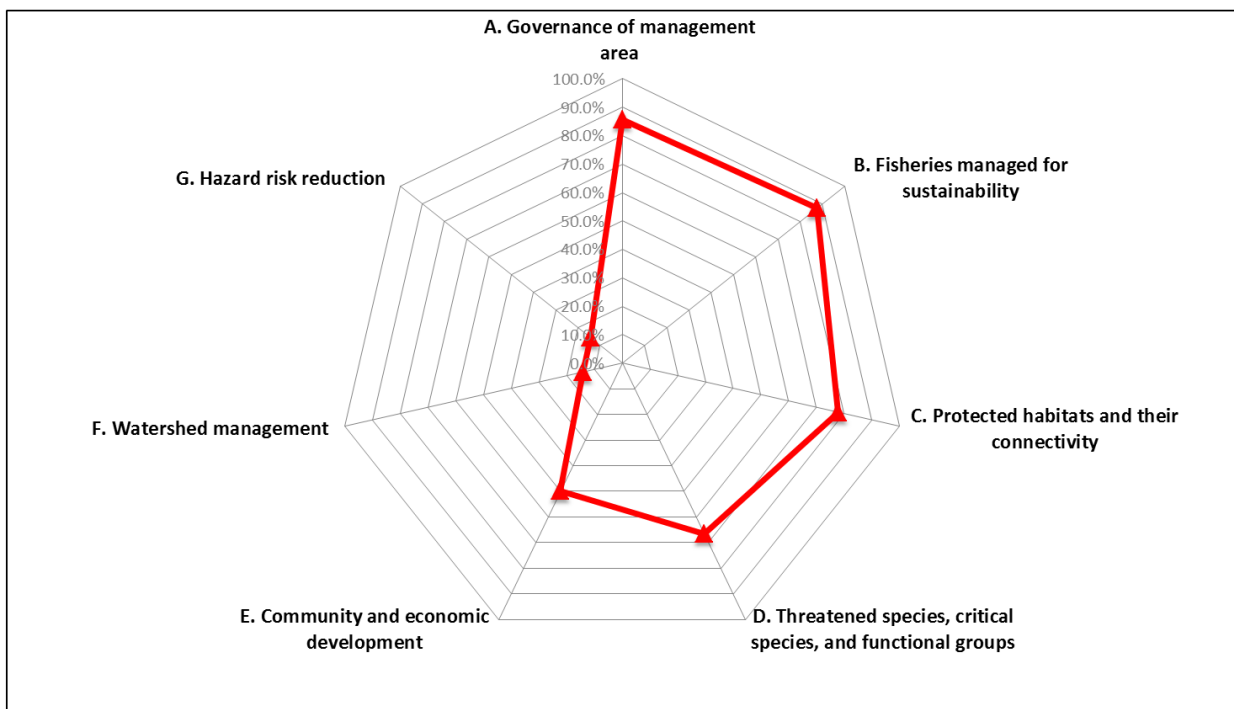
The new strategy identified during the workshop is the sustainable financing which is a system to generate consistent funding source for management. The top 3 feasible steps to move forward the results of the tool in Palau are the following:

1. Form a multi-agency working group to conduct a more thorough analysis at national level
2. Conduct the analysis for specific States or managed area sites in Palau
3. Work to integrate resulting priority activities into key agency plans
4. Utilize national level analysis as guidance for donor funding priorities (bi-lateral and multi-laterals)

It is noted that in Palau experience, it is learned that 67% of fish caught in an area that has more than 20% no-take area are pre-reproductive.

Responding to the participant’s query on how to determine “substantial progress” when there are different situation in each of the community, the resource person led the participants of Page 32 of the EBM Guidebook which provides for finer scale analysis in lieu of a yes or no. (Example: “not started”, “initiated”, “well underway”, “near completion”, and “completed”)

At 2:40p.m. Dr. Alan White presented the assessment result for the Danajon Bank in the Philippines using the EBM Diagnostic Tool. Danajon Bank is one of the priority sites of the Fisheries Improved for



Sustainable Harvest or FISH Project which is now Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) project of the USAID.

The results of the assessment show the area has a high score in governance considering that it has formally set up a multi-sectoral/government body and a functional MPA network; in fisheries considering the existence of a full EAFM plan; and in protection of habitat considering that about 10% of the key habitats are protected. A Medium score was given to threatened species since live-reef fish trade still poses challenge in the area while a medium low score was given to community and economic development due to lack of alternative economic activities in the area. Very low and low scores were given to watershed management and hazard risk reduction, respectively, because deforestation is the largest issue in the upland causing massive inputs of sediments into the sea and development plans and regulations do not include sufficient efforts to limit climate change related hazards.

The priority strategies substantially completed in Danajon Bank includes the following:

1. Danajon-wide governance system is in place but local jurisdictions are generally weak and lacking in financial resources
2. Comprehensive fisheries management plan
3. Analysis of key habitats and design of representative MPA system
4. Some creative and effective enforcement exists
5. Donors are focusing on the area and capacity locally is improving
6. Much experimentation with livelihoods but difficult to go to scale

The key integrative strategies and lessons from the assessment using the tool are the following:

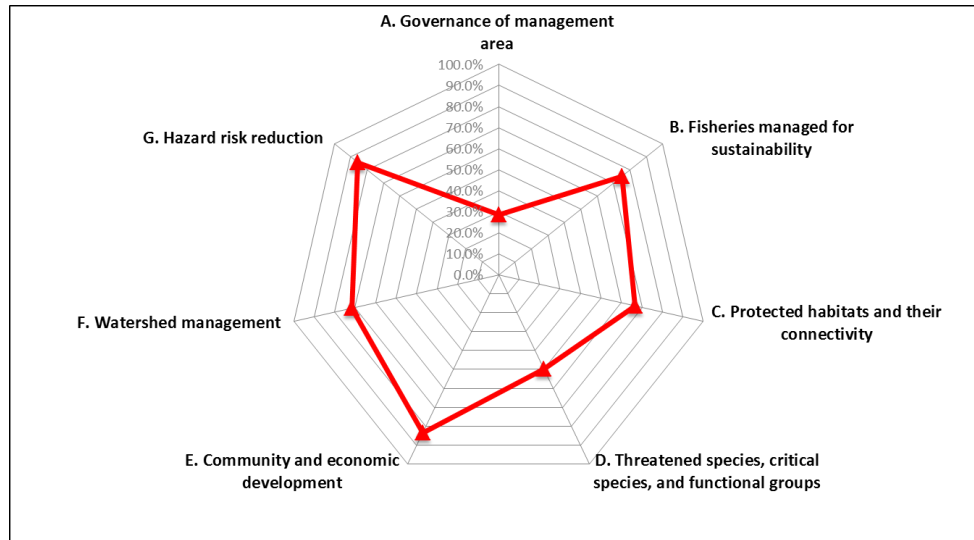
1. Economic development from the grassroots or community level
2. Development must be linked to sustainable use
3. Integration of population issues with coastal resource management
4. Linking watershed management and land use planning with the sea
5. Continuous and unweaving enforcement and disincentive programs to guide resource use patterns
6. Political will must be re-enforced and catalyzed through smart action planning
7. Diagnostic tool helps balance and guide the overall integrated planning and management process in a transparent manner

At 2:53p.m. Mr. Nic Bax of CSIRO presented the experience in Australia in testing the Integrated EBM which was initiated through Australia's Oceans Policy characterized by multiple sectors, multiple jurisdictions under the national oceans office but due to shift in policies on fisheries and local jurisdictions which is reflected in the results of the diagnostic tool which has low governance and management areas.

Australia has a robust experience in EBM, which is a 30-year process, however the overall outlook is still poor. The marine bioregional planning (MBP) process brought together information on Australia's marine environment and sought to present it in a way that informs decision-making by policy makers, regulators, managers, industry and researchers. It was stressed that MBP is not necessarily equivalent to marine protected areas. The MBP involves description of the conservation values (i.e. key ecological features, protected species, protected places), assessment of pressures, identification of regional priorities and outlining strategies and actions.

Some of the constraints and challenges in the implementation process include: 1) implementation at a large scale; 2) data limitations; 3) maintenance of documents that deal with dynamic environment; 4) genuine buy-in across multiple sectors which is complex and costly; and 5) political dynamics and changing political agendas.





At 3:15p.m., comments, clarifications and suggestions were solicited from the participants as follows:

1. Strong commitment of politicians, policy makers and managers is a challenge that needs to be achieved through time because when policies change based on new political agenda, prior efforts become dispensable.
2. The popularity and acceptance of EBM concepts at the local level could become a facilitating factor for its successful implementation.
3. The Philippines five biogeographic region is widely known and used in coastal and marine management although there is no specific legislation/s declaring such biogeographic regions.
4. In communicating to the directorate in Timor-Leste, it is easier to use the Ocean Health Index because it is highly accepted concept.

### **SESSION 6 & 8: WORKSHEET I - COMPLETE INTEGRATED STRATEGIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G (GOVERNANCE, FISHERIES, MPAs THREATENED SPECIES, LIVELIHOODS, WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, HAZARD RISK REDUCTION)**

At 3:24p.m. Ms. Esters introduced the Session 6 & 8 which is completing the Integrated Strategies Worksheet I with the following instructions:

1. Review all **Seven Strategies** before you begin
2. For each Strategy identify the **Status** for each activity. Substantial Progress (YES) means:
  - i. The activity is complete – OR
  - ii. There is a lead agency, they have budget and capacity to operate, they have achieved at least 50% completion of this activity in the focal area
3. Review the **indicators** for each activity before making a decision on status
4. Identify what has been done, who is responsible, and if this is part of an existing activity or plan. Cite any key processes or documents.
5. Identify what is left to do, who is responsible and if it is part of an ongoing process. Cite any key processes or document.
6. Identify if the activity is a priority and

7. Add any additional activities that you feel are missing from the Strategy and follow the same process.
8. Rank the relative priority of all the activities

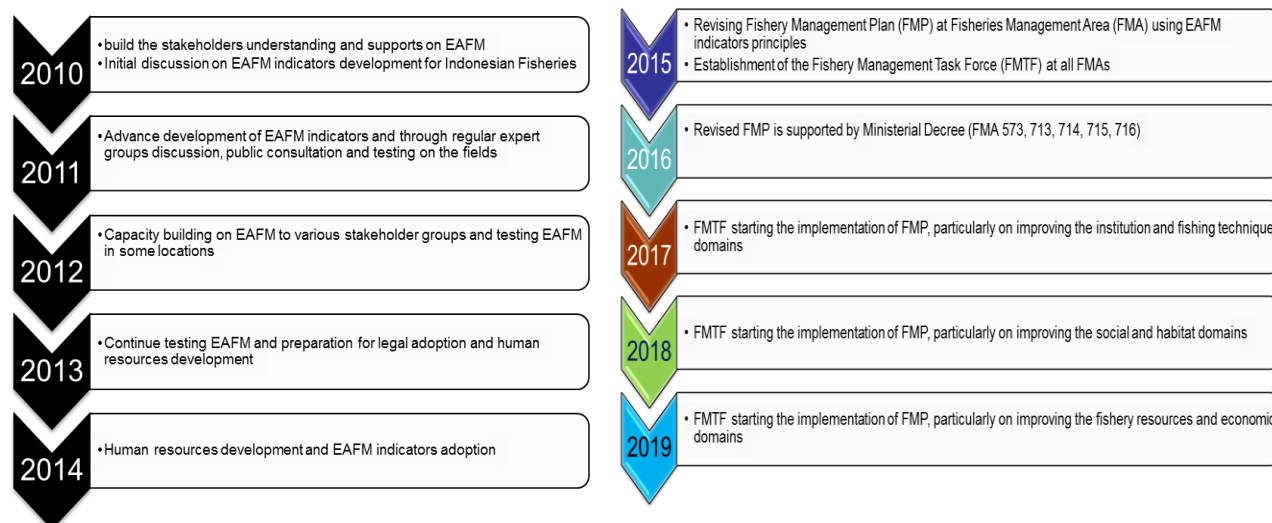
While going through the process, the participants are also instructed to identify the following:

1. Missing and unnecessary activities within existing strategies
2. Missing strategies (i.e. private sector engagement, sustainable financing) that should be in addition to existing strategies
  - a. Accompanying activities should be added under newly proposed strategies
3. Challenges during exercise

Before the breakout session started, two technical working groups provided updates. The EAFM Technical Working Group update was provided by Ms. Erni Widjanti and the CCA Technical Working Group update was provided by Ms. Agnetha Vave-Karamui.

Past Achievements	Current Activities	Future Plans
<p><b>Activities:</b> 1) EAFM workshop; 2) Three EAFM Regional Exchange meetings; 3) Four EAFM Regional Thematic Working Group meetings; 4) Climate and ocean change workshop; and 5) EAFM “LEAD” leadership training courses that came up with the following <u>outputs</u>: 1) EAFM regional framework and roadmap; 2) EAFM regional guidelines; 3) Climate and ocean change /EAFM; 4) Livelihood guide for COASTFISH; 5) EAFM indicators for M&amp;E;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans for a Fifth EAFM TWG meeting</li> <li>• Continued engagement by NOAA in region on EAFM with USAID support</li> <li>• WWF providing assistance to EAFM TWG</li> <li>• Consultancy by WWF for report on options for an RFMO type model for the LRFFT</li> </ul>	<p>Implement the approved EAFM Regional Framework which has five objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CT6 to formally adopt EAFM into their national policies and/or legislation.</li> <li>2. Enhance the adaptation and/or resilience of fishers and coastal communities from the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification on fisheries and marine ecosystems by implementing an EAFM framework.</li> <li>3. Reduce IUU fishing through greater collaboration and increased enforcement and awareness.</li> <li>4. Implement regional EAFM Human Capacity Development Program</li> <li>5. Establish a regional platform for collection and sharing data and information relevant to EAFM.</li> </ol>

Indonesia’s EAFM activities and future plans were also presented as follows:



For the CCA Technical Working Group, the summary of updates includes the following:

Past Achievements			
Goal 4: Climate Change Adaptation Measures Achieved	Target Date	2010 RP	2013+ RP
<b>Target 1: Region-Wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation for The Near-Shore Marine and Coastal Environment and Small Island Ecosystem Developed and Implemented</b>	2012 / 2015		
RA1: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that should be taken across all Coral Triangle countries, based primarily on analyses using existing models.	2011	★	
RA2: Identify the most important and immediate adaptation measures that could be taken in each CT country.	2011	★	
RA3: Complete and implement a Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.	2012, 2015	★	○
RA4: Conduct capacity needs assessments and develop capacity building programs on climate change adaptation measures.	2011	★	○
RA5: Mobilize financial resources to implement Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation.	2011	★	○
<b>Target 2: Networked National Centers of Excellence on Climate Change Adaptation for Marine and Coastal Environments Are Established and Full Operation</b>	2013		
RA1: Collaborate around the design and implementation of a Pilot Phase for National Centers of Excellence.	2012, 2014		○

## Current Activities

- Conduct of regional workshop on establishing Centers of Excellence to support CCA in CT6 in 2014
- Conduct of regional workshop for Blue Carbon and the introduction of CCA concepts/product in the LGN meeting in 2014
- Utilization of the LEAP in conducting CCA outreach and vulnerability assessment

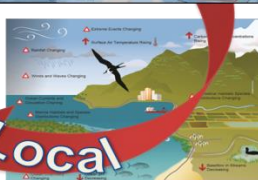
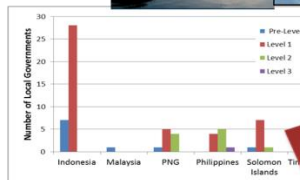
Session 3: Tuesday, April 8, 2014

## Future Plans

### Regional Priorities 2013+

Contribute to the global body of knowledge on climate science and adaptation through the establishment of a regional network of National Centers of Excellence on CCA

Global



Build the technical and financial capacity of local governments and communities in the CT to adapt to climate change through training and sharing best practices

Local

## **Day 2, 9 April 2014**

At 8:53a.m. the second day started with a review of the previous day's activities. Mr. Parks presented the following summary:

### Session 4: Country-specific responses on "Seascapes" and "EBM" definitions

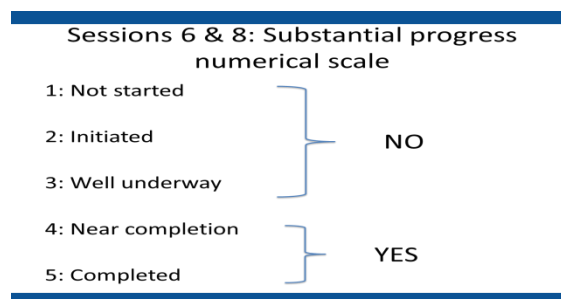
	<b>What does 'Seascapes management' mean to you?</b>	<b>What does 'ecosystem-based management' mean to you?</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Geographically-defined area</li> <li>▪ ICM+ (including biodiversity and charismatic species)</li> <li>▪ Ecological connectivity</li> <li>▪ Marine spatial planning</li> <li>▪ Marine protected area networks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management tool used within specific area</li> <li>▪ Based on ecosystem considerations and social aspects</li> <li>▪ Ecosystem services</li> </ul>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fishery management areas with other development sectors</li> <li>▪ Inclusive of marine spatial planning, ICZM</li> <li>▪ Geographically-defined area designated by at least 2 nations</li> <li>▪ Joint agreement to manage 9 elements</li> <li>▪ Cooperative Terms of Reference between countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Encompasses all ecosystems within a specified area</li> <li>▪ Inclusive of neighboring countries when scale is across boundaries</li> <li>▪ Similar to marine spatial planning and ICZM</li> <li>▪ Inclusive of other sectors</li> <li>▪ Including neighboring terrestrial ecosystems ("ridge to reef")</li> </ul>
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Building ecosystem resilience</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of important marine ecosystems (coastal and islands); restoration of marine resource populations</li> <li>▪ Sustaining community livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainably managing marine resources</li> <li>▪ Addressing multiple needs of communities without jeopardizing options for future generations</li> <li>▪ Benefit from full range of ecosystem goods and services</li> <li>▪ Integrated management approach including traditional and modern conservation practices, given cultural significance of area</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	Strategically defining a geomorphologic area that provides habitats for essential, long-term evolutionary processes and important species assemblages through a strategically identified networks of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas and Corridors	Managing a sustainable scale of ecological processes within ecosystems for protecting, sustaining and enhancing ecosystem services for community.
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Seascape is a unit of scale of EBM, large enough to capture the interactions within marine ecosystems as well as the interactions between marine ecosystems and landscape, including issues of governance and governability of uses.	An environmental management approach that recognizes the full array of interactions within ecosystems, including humans, rather than considering single issues, species, or ecosystem services in isolation.
<b>Australia</b>	Identifying an area based on biogeography, considering different jurisdictions. For example, within Australia these were defined	EBM is the framework that is used to integrate across different sectors to achieve ecologically sustainable development. EBM identifies a range

	as bioregions and used as the spatial extent for planning and management. Within the seascape an EBM approach is taken that manages the interaction between pressures and values using a variety of tools. A key component is the identification the interaction between pressures (e.g. transportation, mining, tourism) and ecological/conservation values.	of tools that can be used in particular seascapes (e.g., MSP, MPA, EBFM, etc.) to maximize economic and environmental benefits. It contains an explicit consideration of the cumulative impact on the ecosystem.
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Session 4: Group feedback on integration and EBM

- Introduction of new terms and definitions can create confusion with partners and create unnecessary challenges
- Focus on using simple terms and definitions that are easy to convey
- Important to allow each CT6 country define for themselves, as appropriate given governance approach, policy framework, and socio-cultural context
- CTI should move toward integration across themes; clarify how goals and themes relate and integrate under the Regional Plan of Action
- Consideration of integrated management as supported by political jurisdictions
- Unclear how technical working groups overlap; for example, where MPA TWG ends and Seascapes TWG begins
- Under integrated approach, terms and definitions clarified
- Clear terms and simple definitions important for messaging with others and encouraging funding and partnerships
- Integrated goals and themes highlights the evolution and progress made by CTI; would not have been possible without significant progress being made at each TWG level
- Consideration must be given to in-country regulations and extent of enabling conditions; may require ‘harmonizing’ country-level policies under an EBM approach

Due to the feedback of difficulty in labeling “Yes” or “No”, the gradient was adopted as follows:



At 9:22a.m., the country representatives/delegates with their resource persons continued the completion of Worksheet I.

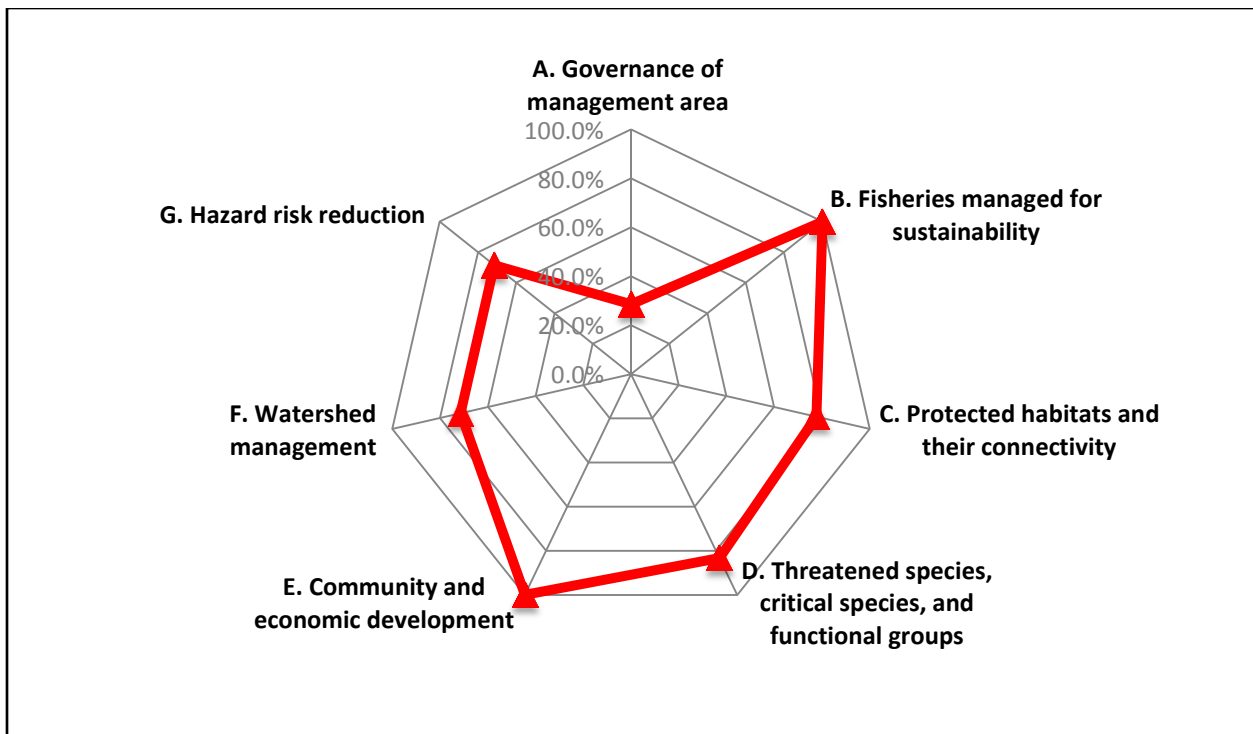
## SESSION 9: SUMMARIZE RESULTS

At 2:10p.m. the plenary resumed with the presentation of country outputs using Worksheet 2 which summarizes the results of the assessment starting from Malaysia, followed by Philippines, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea.

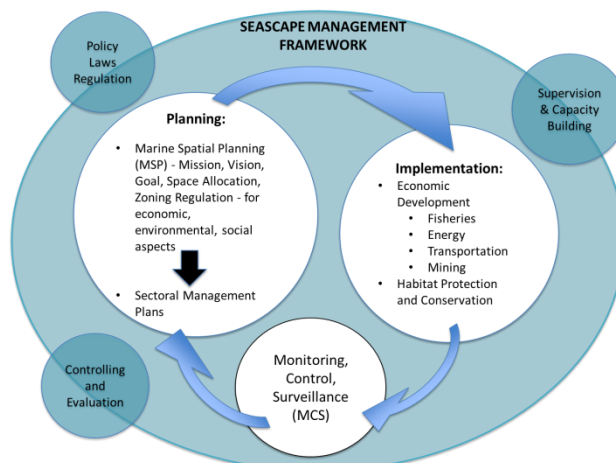
### I. INDONESIA

#### Managed Area: Lesser Sunda

The team calibrated their scores from 3 to 4 because when they saw their chart, it shows that they have not done anything where in fact they have done a lot. They did not scored 5 because there are still activities that need to be undertaken. The worksheet 2 of Indonesia is as follows:



The Chairman of SWG, Mr. Diposaptono, presented the possible Seascape Management Framework as follows:



Some of the questions and clarifications from the presentation of Indonesia are as follows:

1. The governance has an extremely low score compared to others because the site model is Lesser Sunda which is composed of three provinces and three different levels of management authority and the interventions has just started in Lesser Sunda.
2. It should be noted that Timor-Leste is within Lesser Sunda but it is not a province of Indonesia but a separate country, hence, bilateral talks about the area should be initiated.
3. It is expected that there will be several sectoral planning and more capacity building programs needed to increase the governance and management scores
4. On the scoring process, it is difficult to score considering that there are activities are still on going process such as community development. The team needs to think again considering the number of activities undertaken in terms of economic sector and community development at the site level. There is a need to recognize activities at the local level and link to the activities at the regional level which is a challenge.
5. There is a need to consider the scoring process particularly the conversion of number to yes or no. The other possibility is to add up the scores and divide it with the highest maximum score to get the percentage rather than converting to yes or no.
6. The suggestion from PNG is to have a high yes, medium yes and low yes and so forth.
7. Scores maybe adjusted if we have available data to support the scores.

## 2. MALAYSIA

### Managed Area: TUN SAKARAN MARINE PARK

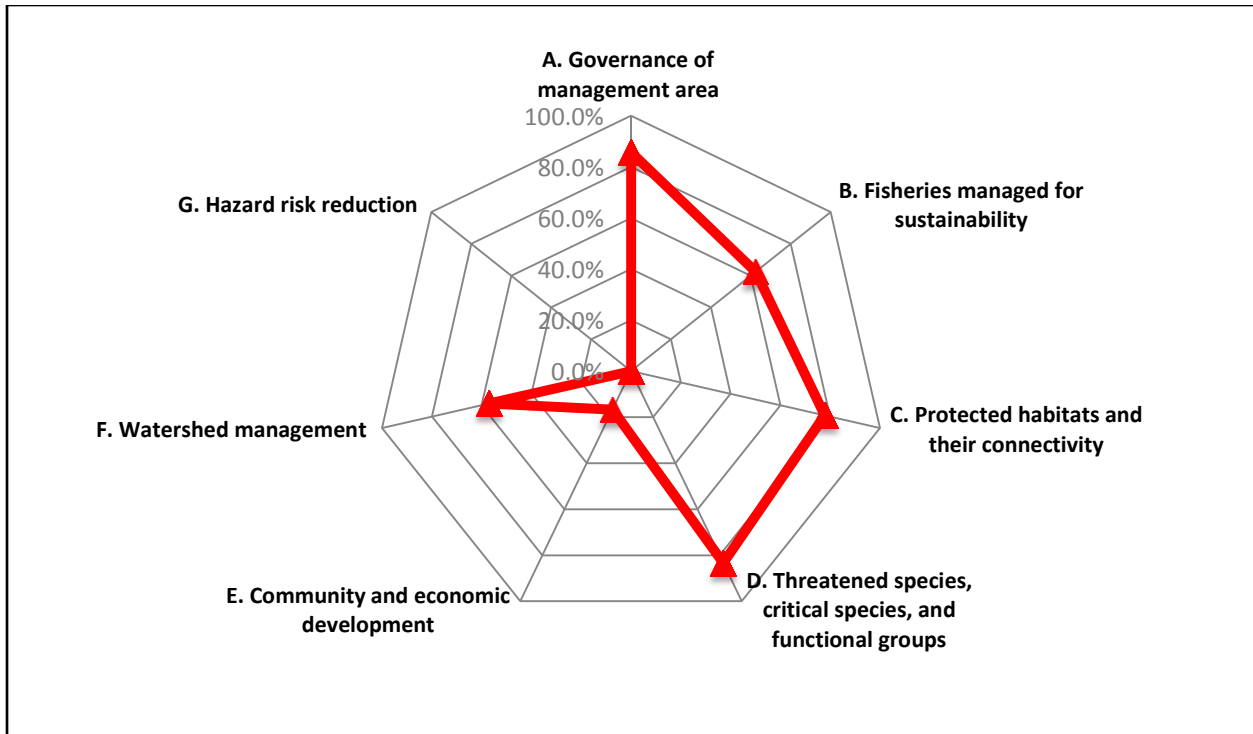
The Tun Sukaran Marine Park, which has a total area of 35,000 hectares, was gazetted in 2004 under Sabah Parks Enactment. It has eight (8) islands, two (2) submersible reefs and an ancient volcanic lagoon.

The site is in a global 'marine biodiversity hotspot'. Research shows higher species diversity than at any other site in Malaysia. The total species recorded includes 544 species of coral reef fish, 255 species of hard coral, 70 species soft coral, 140 species sponge, 265 species mollusk, and 109 species echinoderms.

The park management has 35 staff.







As seen in the radar graph, the managed area scored high in governance (86%); threatened species, critical species and functional groups (83%); and protected habitats and their connectivity (78%). The strategies and activities with the lowest scores were hazard risk reduction (0%); community and economic development (17%); and watershed management (57%).

The new strategy/activity recommended is to work on climate change as a strategy and does not incorporate into the other identified strategies and the feasible steps to improve on hazard risk reduction, water management and community development. The biggest challenge in the process is the use of the numerical scale. It is easier to give a response of yes or no rather than not very yes, not so no, etc.

Comments on the presentation are the following:

1. Suggest combining items 34 and 36.
2. The team is more comfortable scoring Y and N because the 1-5 scores create a weakness and the number 3 becomes the comfort zone.
3. Community and economic development should also consider huge economic development such as oil palm. Our seascape may change through time particularly if there is oil and gas in the seascape, suddenly fish is no longer important not even the gold fish. Technology and investments are very relevant factor.
4. Intersectoral governance and institutional set up is a challenge. We may all agree but we should do it with great precaution.
5. Questions from Indonesia: 1) How can we apply the 7 strategies for planning? 2) Why are we using it at the MPA level if we have already MEAT?
6. In the Philippines, if you have MPA plan should be mainstreamed at the coastal resource management plan; we mainstream all these in the comprehensive land and water use plan of the municipality. If you want to be assured of funding at the provincial level, you may want to mainstream it to the Provincial Development Framework Plan. If you want your plan to be climate resilient, then, you input in vulnerability assessment and climate change adaptation plan.



7. On the issue on scale, ecosystem processes should be given the highest consideration. There is no need for a separate EBM plan, but the existing plan should be further supported by EBM.

### 3. PHILIPPINES

#### **Managed Area: Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve as part of the West Philippine Seascape**

The Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve is a marine corridor within the West Philippine Seascape. It is declared under the National Integrated Protected Area system that covers 7,568 hectares. There are about five locally managed MPAs within the corridor that covers three critical habitats of mangrove, seagrass, and coral reef.

The high score among the strategies is on threatened species, critical species and functional groups because of the following:

1. National laws: Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act, Philippine Fisheries Code, National Integrated PA System Act
2. Department orders: BFAR FAO, Ban on Taking of Whale Sharks and Manta Rays; DENR DAO on Protection of Turtles
3. Functional groups not yet recognized in local policies
4. Need to identify Non-Detriment Findings
5. Protection of threatened and critical species mainstreamed under the NBSAP

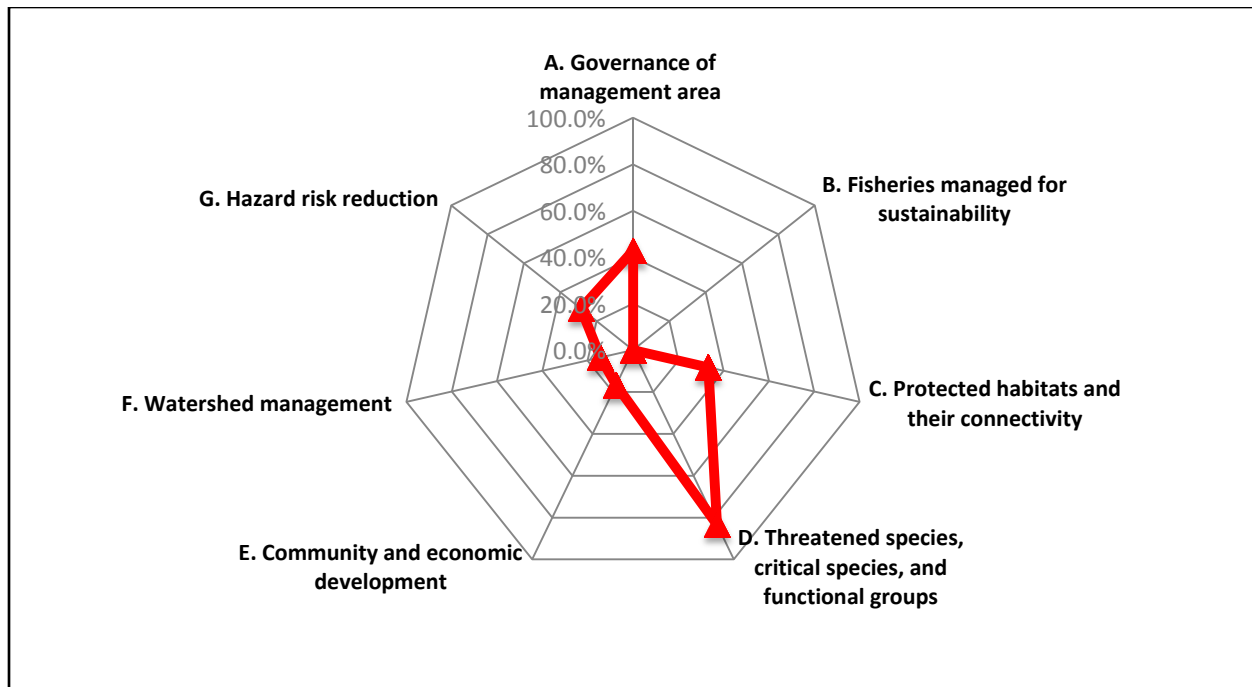
The low scores were on governance and management; fisheries managed for sustainability; protected habitats and their connectivity; community and economic development; watershed management; and hazard risk reduction.

The new strategies/activities identified by the team include the following:

1. Address issues brought about by other industries not included under the tool
2. Emphasis on data-gathering
3. Identify and create management plans for marine corridors
4. Nationalize PES dependent on frequency of usage as a means of sustainable financing for seascape

The Philippine group looks forward to continuing to support existing national plans for local implementation and replicate seascapes framework and EBM in other LMMAs and National PAs. One of the challenges in the process of assessment is the need to distinguish between particular areas (pockets) within the seascape or the seascape as a whole. The Tool must be refined to address other externalities, i.e. anthropogenic factors from industries such as shipping, deep sea mining, energy, among others.





Specific suggestions on the tool are as follows:

1. Items number 19 and 22 can be collapsed
2. Item number 22 may not be agreeable because the selection of site is not dependent on the distance but based on the existing habitat
3. Item number 18 may not be applicable in area with very small size, so it is suggested to add the phrase “ whenever possible”
4. Under the threatened species strategies, the Philippines suggests not to focus on the specific species but rather on key biodiversity area management
5. Item number 30 may not be attainable with the phrase “all life stages” as this is more of a principle rather than a management activity. (e.g. turtles have so called “lost stages”)
6. Items number 32 and 34 can be collapsed
7. Items number 37 and 38 are not management activities
8. Some areas do not have brackish system so they will not be able to score on this.
9. It is proposed from the Philippines to include assessment of uses, threats and what management issues and focus on threat reduction. Management should be explicit to threat reduction. We may not be able to address the management of life stages but if you can reduce threat then it is more relevant.
10. With the existing Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System at the local level, the items under Strategy G are all addressed by the local government through the municipal and provincial plans.
11. The gaps identified by the group is the consideration on a separate strategy for industry sector as this has a very significant role in the marine and coastal management
12. The identification and consideration of marine corridors within the seascape is a gap that is not yet incorporated in the tool and should require a separate management strategy.
13. The challenge in using the tool is that are the stakeholders required to do all that is in the list? There is an existing tool called “How is your MPA doing?” which is a menu of indicators which you can choose which one applies to your site.
14. EBM is larger in scope compared to ICM but in the Philippines, ICM is already identified as a national strategy and bringing in EBM might be confusing for those in the higher government levels.

Comments from the other participants are the following:

1. On item number 9, it should also be emphasized to share the information/data being collected/gathered with the fishers at the local level.
2. The properly designed monitoring protocols can be useful for the functional groups.
3. The fisheries management is vested on the LGU but most of the LGUs still lack the management capacity.
4. The two colors of the Philippine group radar graph reflects the two methods of interpretation: 1) green based on the scores on the yes and no and 2) red is summed up from 1-5 scores.
5. Initially, the scoring would be subjective since it is difficult to score on the connectivity issue. It is difficult to capture the seascape scenario, hence responding to seascape but looking at the site based.
6. If the participants are fearless in answering the questions, they will get a good diagnosis of their respective site/country and be able to make relevant plans and actions
7. For the Philippines, the main gaps are fisheries and watershed management
8. To respond to the query of Indonesia of not using the tool at the seascape level, Ms. Miclat said that the lack of available data at the seascape level has hindered them in responding at the seascape level. For exercise purposes, the team uses the MPA to give feedback on the tool. She also emphasized the importance of pockets or subsystems within a seascape that are manageable in terms of governance. She mentioned the possibility of dividing the seascape to a manageable area, look at a meaningful unit called pockets.
9. The resource persons emphasized more on discussion on moving the EBM forward and not on the scores, for the meantime.

#### **4. SOLOMON ISLANDS**

##### **Managed Area: Bismarck (Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea)**

The Government of Solomon Islands prioritized the Bismarck-Solomon Seas Ecoregion (BSSE) as a suitable “priority seascape.” This marine area of approximately 2 million km<sup>2</sup> stretches from Vogel (Doberai) Peninsula of Papua (Indonesia), across the Admiralty and Bismarck archipelagos of Papua New Guinea (PNG) to Makira Island (Solomon Islands). The area hosts populations of the critically endangered Western Pacific leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) (Anon., 2007; IUCN Red List, 2006).

The high score is on threatened species, critical species and functional groups while the low score is on governance. Initial activities include joint boarder talks between PNG and Solomon Islands and an existing MOU for leatherback turtles and the SPREP for the regional marine program.

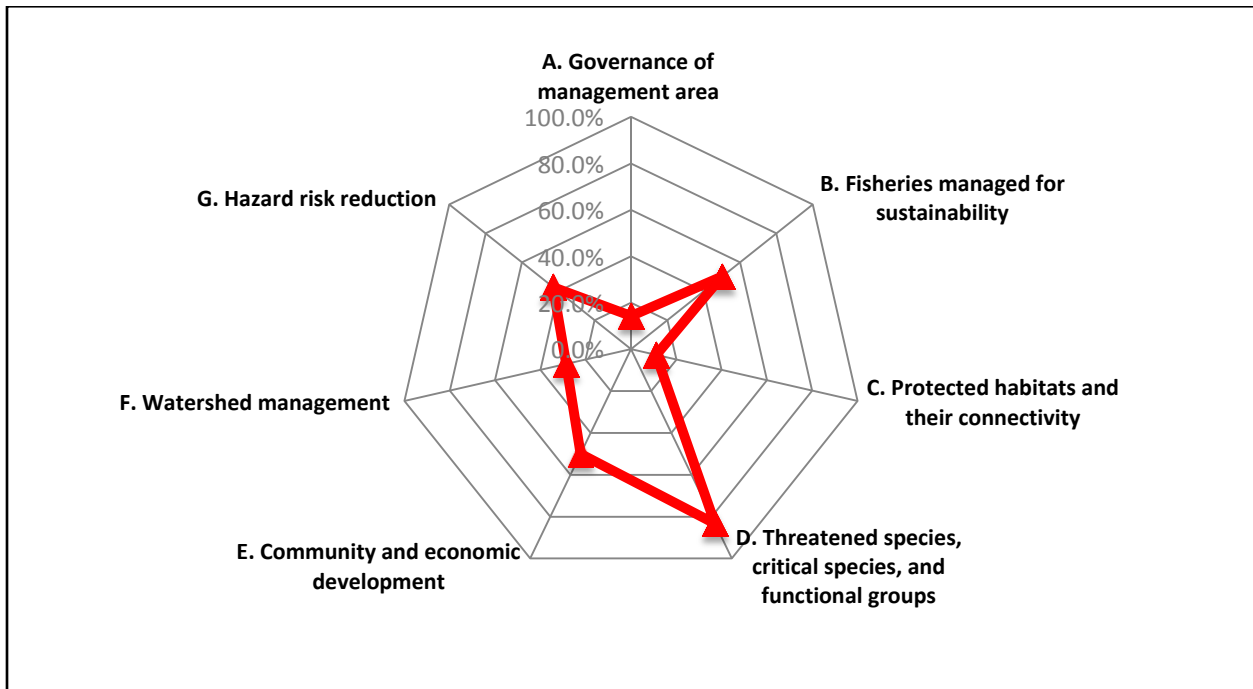
The high priority strategies/activities that require participation of new agencies, groups or new tools are the following:

1. Governance of management area
2. Protected habitats and their connectivity
3. Watershed management

The new strategies/activities are on macro economic development issues such as shipping, seabed mining and biosecurity and others such as invasive species and trade. The feasible steps are 1) undertake stakeholders consultation regarding the area (BSSE); 2) stocktaking of existing efforts, tools and projects in BSSE; 3) identify gaps; and 4) explore opportunities for capacity building and awareness to better understand seascapes and EBM.

The challenges that group faced were the limited examples of seascapes in the country and limited information to be able to answer the questions on the tool. The team, however learned that seascape is

not just about fisheries management, it links different sectors together; and EBM diagnostic tool is useful to measure the status/progress of the area



Comments on the presentation are:

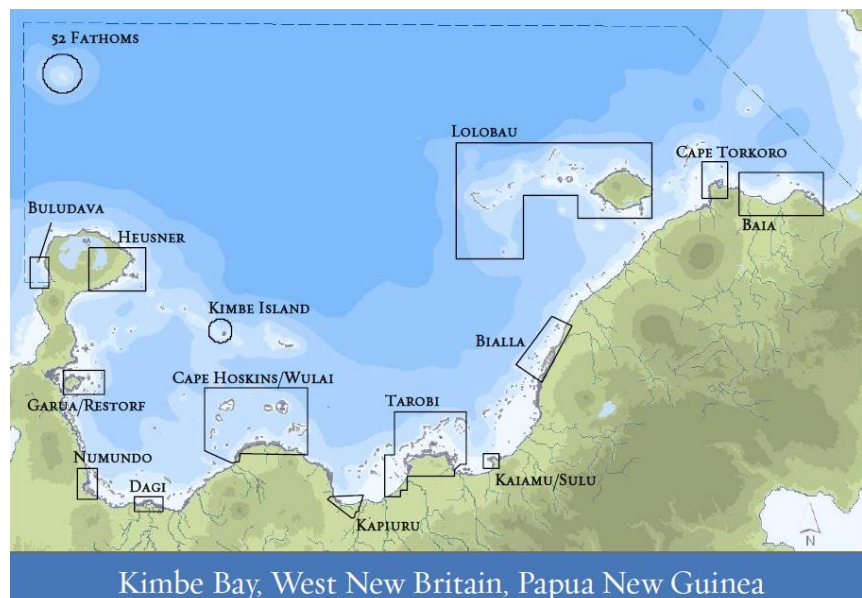
1. Seascope for the Solomon team is basically a transboundary agreement between two or more countries.
2. The data generated on the BSSE are housed in the two countries and maybe able to work with Indonesia. The initiative is supported by NOAA.

## 5. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

### Managed Area: Kimbe Bay Locally Managed Marine Areas Network

The Kimbe Bay was identified by the PNG group. It scored high in protected habitats and connectivity because of presence of established multiple use MPAs and MPA networks that protects the key reproductive areas for spawning/nursery/breeding and foraging areas.

Low scores on watershed management and hazard risk reduction. The activities completed are awareness on

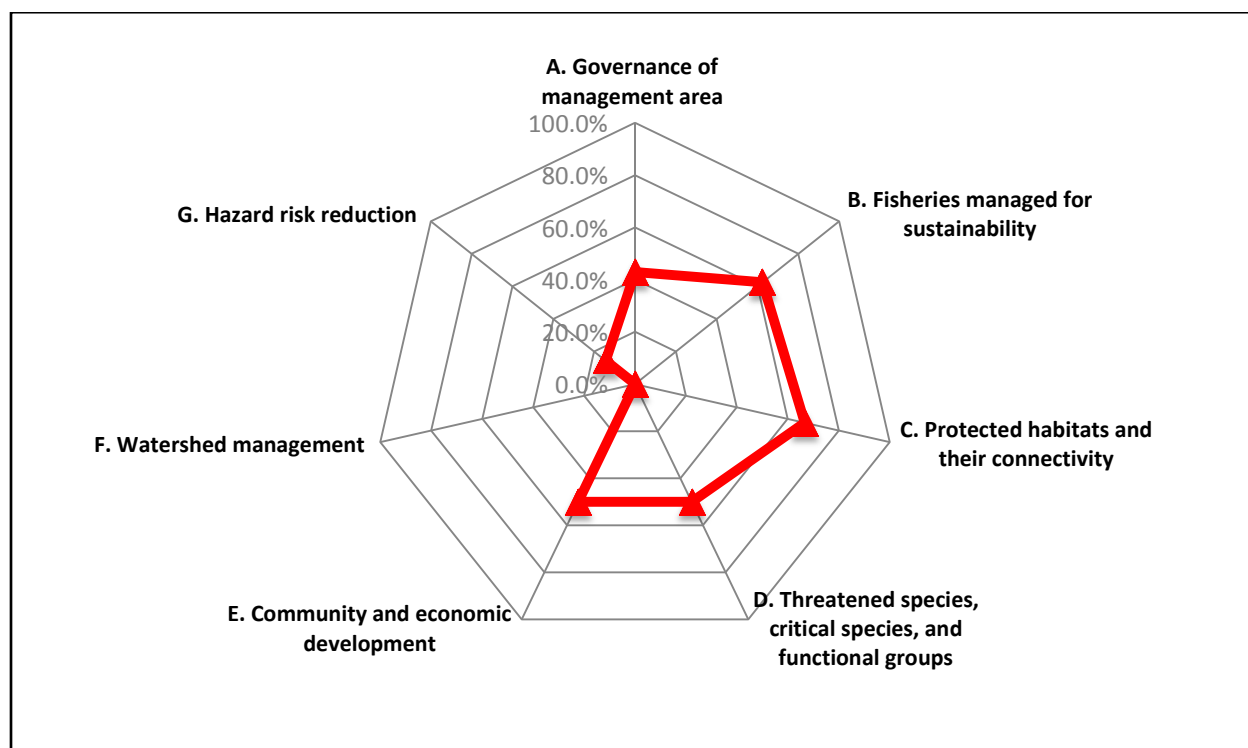


connectivity, ridge to reef assessments and strengthening of relationships with private sector.

Integration activities include strengthening of linkages across sectors and all levels of government such as DEC, OCCD, Forestry and NFA, partnership with private sector and the need for enabling mechanisms such as protected area policy, management effectiveness tools and EBM.

The team felt that the three feasible steps to work on are legal recognition of LMMAs, linkages with partners and sustainable support. The biggest challenges faced by the team in undergoing the process are classification of priorities, defining future programs and lack of available data such as those on the watershed strategy.

The take home message for the team is the transition of management of the resources from NGOs to government such as Local Level Governments (LLGs) and Provincial governments.



## 6. TIMOR-LESTE

### Managed Area: Nino Konis Santana

Nino Konis Santana National Park (NKS) has both a marine and terrestrial component and a total area of 123,600 hectares, 68,000 hectares are terrestrial and 55,600 hectares are marine. It is managed by Forestry department and the government recognizes it as the cornerstone for the development of eco-tourism in the country as provided for in the Strategic Action Plan 2030. There are a small number of people to enforce the vast area and several small locally managed marine areas were already established.

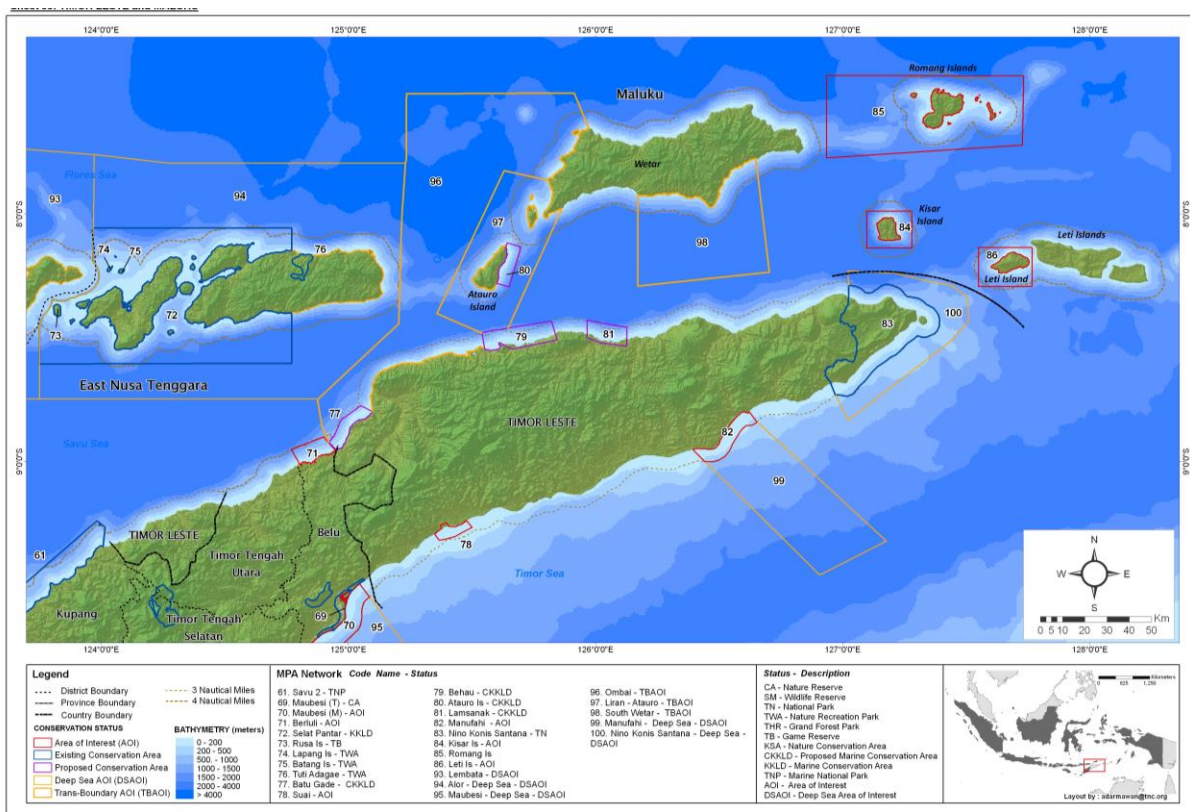
The high scores are governance of management areas, fisheries managed for sustainability and protected habitats and their connectivity. While the low scores are watershed management and hazard risk reduction.

The priority strategies that require participation of new agencies are watershed and catchment area management work and development plans incorporating measures to reduce risk from climate change impacts and coastal hazards.

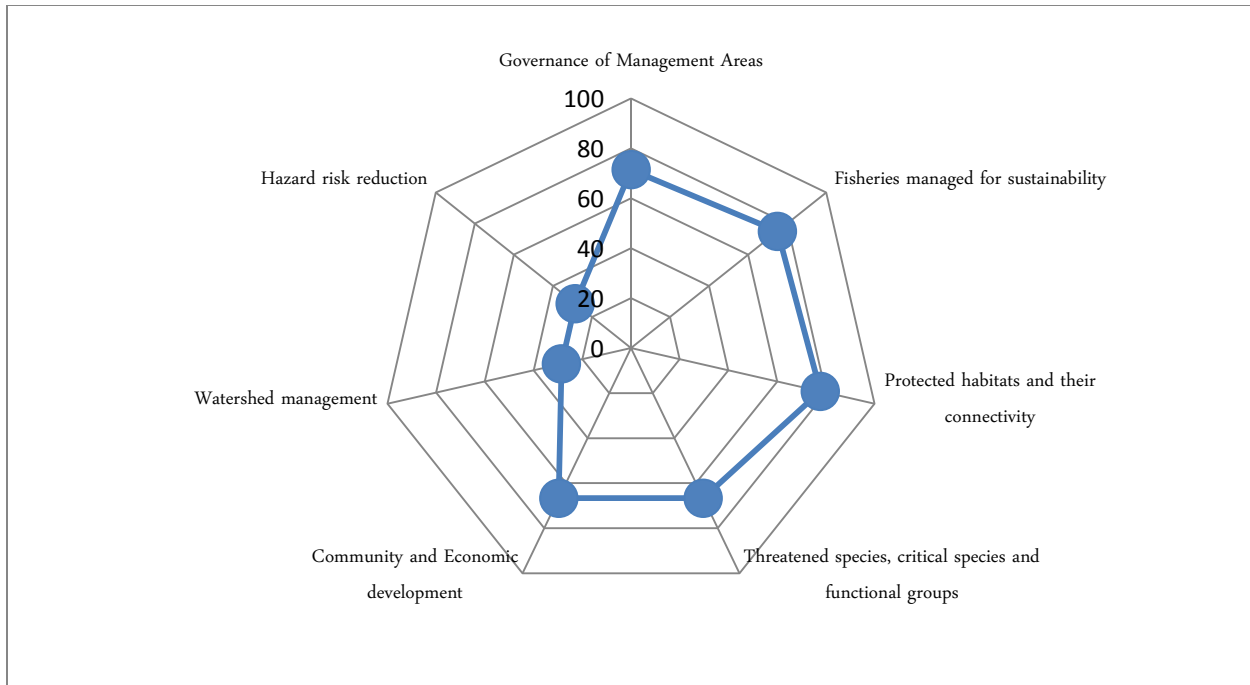
The new strategies identified are incentive policy, decentralization of power, recognition of traditional natural resource management, and assessment of effectiveness of data collection and data share systems.

The next steps when the team would return are the following:

1. Meeting about joint barriers for enforcement of no take and locally marine managed areas (National level)- possibly hosted by President’s Office; Why – Pave the way to **EAFM**;
2. Communicate the need to move towards a more integrated management system for the National Park; to support Government in applying for funding of future projects; Why – To enable **EBM** at NKS scale;
3. **Threat solution model** finalized for the National Park as a whole and highlighting the need to integrated and holistic managed – Done, needs to be presented to National Government; Why – To showcase the urgency and importance of taking an integrated approach







The learning from the exercise is that as the size of the management area increases, the number of challenges on governance and management also increases. The macro economic activities should also be taken into consideration in addition to the micro economic/community-based livelihood.

### **Day 3, 10 April 2014**

At 9:16a.m. the recap of the previous day's activities was presented by Mr. Parks as follows:

Session 10: Country feedback on Integration Guide Worksheets 1 and 2

Question: Are there any missing or unnecessary strategies or activities that should be included?

1. Missing strategy: "National Economic Development" (macro), as a complement to E (micro), focusing on community and local economic development (suggested by Indonesia, Malaysia, Solomon Islands, Australia); associated activities include:
  - a. Environmental impact assessment of proposed development actions within Seascope;
  - b. Multi-sectoral use zoning/allocation of industrial development activities (e.g., transportation, energy and oil exploration, mining, tourism, etc.) within Seascope through marine spatial planning; i.e., move beyond fisheries;
  - c. Development of economic development plans (based on marine spatial planning outputs);
  - d. Inclusion/balancing of conservation values and needs within national development agenda.
2. Missing strategy: "Marine Corridor" (different than Strategies B and C)
3. Missing strategy: "Enforcement" (suggested by Timor-Leste, Australia)
4. Missing strategy: "Capacity Building" (suggested by Philippines, Timor-Leste)
5. Missing strategy: "Sustainable Financing" (suggested by Timor-Leste, workshop organizing team)
6. Missing strategy: "Private Sector Engagement" (suggested by workshop organizing team)
7. Missing activities: "Legal framework", "enabling legislation", "adaptive capacity building" under Strategy A.
8. Missing activity: "Key biodiversity areas" under Strategy D.
9. Missing activity: "Creation of economic incentives" under Strategy E.

10. Missing activity: “Recognition of traditional resource management by government, and mechanisms for inclusion of traditional management practices” under Strategy E.
11. Missing activity: “Degree/status of resource management decentralization” under Strategy E.
12. Missing activities: “Data and information sharing” and “sustainable financing” across multiple strategies. Sustainable financing should include financial resource required to gather monitoring and evaluation data for adaptive management.
13. Consider combining/collapsing activities 19 and 20 (under Strategy A); 32 and 34 (under Strategy E); and 35 and 36 (under Strategy E).
14. Activity 18 may be too low of a minimum requirement, depending on the site size/conditions.
15. Activity 22 may be irrelevant at a large scale. Also, depending on the objectives of the MPA, the 20 km maximum distance rule may not be applicable.
16. Activity 30: all life history stages may not be possible/applicable; for example, with highly migratory species whose range is beyond the Seascope.
17. Activities 37 and 38 (under Strategy F) are not management activities.
18. Activities 41-43: not all Seascapes contain freshwater or estuarine/brackish systems.

Question: How should this tool/exercise be modified to improve its utility?

1. Worksheet 1: In lieu of Y/N “substantial progress” column, create 5- or 4-point scale (as appropriate to national context); example: 1 = not started; 2 = just underway; 3 = substantial progress; 4 = near completion; 5 = complete (if applicable).
2. (ALTERNATIVELY:) avoid using scales, as creates false precision and weakness; use Y/N instead.
3. Worksheet 1: In lieu of Y/N for “high priority activity?” column, create low (L), medium (M), and high (H) ranking for level of priority of activity.
4. Worksheet 2: consider alternative scoring method based on total number of activities significantly underway or higher (tally), in lieu of percent of activities completed.
5. Suggestion: apply this exercise for a specific fishery (instead of multiple fisheries) within the specified Seascope/geographic area. For example: complete for flagship or transboundary species. Then aggregate results across fisheries within a specific Seascope for a more holistic assessment. Same could be done with habitat type.
6. Suggestion: encourage completion of exercise across range of geographic areas, not only within oldest and most successful Seascopes/management areas. Compare “best case scenario” management area results against areas with less management investment/effort, to portray a more accurate picture of the management needs and scale.
7. Consider collation of the “best case scenarios” of Seascope results (Worksheet 2) across all CT6, as an assessment (snapshot) of the CT6 Seascopes ‘portfolio’ status. Seascopes TWG to reassess periodically through time to gauge progress under the CTI.
8. Consider inclusion of selection criteria to identify appropriate scale/size and type of managed area for examination under Worksheets 1 and 2.
9. Consider inclusion of discussion regarding how EBM and ICM relate/interface.

Question: What are the top challenges in completing this exercise?

1. Within some CT6 countries, this exercise may be less applicable at the full Seascope level, particularly within large Seascopes; instead, it may more applicable within ‘pockets’, or discrete ecological system units (e.g., a bay) within a larger Seascope.
2. This exercise requires input/participation from a multi-sectoral stakeholder group (beyond conservation and fisheries) with all relevant partners represented.



3. This exercise requires time (at least a full work day or two) and up-front preparation (associated with each Strategy); recommend allocating a series of 3-hour meetings to work on each strategy, with cross-sectoral stakeholder representation and participation.
4. Concern with some participants in exercise being less willing to objectively rate management progress made to date, due to concerns with how lower ratings might reflect on their own management effectiveness and performance.
5. This exercise is less applicable as a planning tool, and more useful as a rapid assessment tool. Within the planning context, this exercise may be useful to inform and encourage adaptive management (integration, under EBM principles) toward existing management plans, at various levels. This tool can help to inform existing development plans from a comprehensive, EBM-focused perspective.

Question: Are there any lessons learned in completing this exercise?

1. This tool can be useful as a multi-sectoral stakeholder exercise to: (1) identify areas of management strategies that could be improved upon (e.g., hazard risk reduction); (2) develop a shared understanding by stakeholders of the management strategies that are being done well within a Seascape or sub-region; and (3) build cross-sectoral agreement in moving toward an EBM approach.
2. Each CT6 country has a slightly different definition for “Seascape” and “ecosystem-based management”; this is fine/acceptable. The Seascapes TWG’s definition of “Seascape” (adopted from the Seascapes Guidebook during the 1<sup>st</sup> Seascapes TWG) can serve as a starting point under which a common/shared definition across the CT6 occurs.
3. Effective coastal and ocean governance (Strategy A) of management areas (i.e., Seascapes) is challenging, due in part to multi-sectoral interests and activities. Governance at a site level (e.g., an MPA) can be easier than at the Seascape level. Seascapes TWG can help CT6 focus on developing a framework/model and tools to help improve ocean governance within the CT6.
4. EBM can be useful as an organizing principle to encourage multi-sectoral interests to move toward. The integration guide can help CT6 countries and multi-jurisdictional efforts to move toward thinking and planning at an ecosystem level.
5. The output generated out of worksheet 2 is subjective and non-scientific, but can be useful both as a tool to achieve a shared multi-sectoral understanding, and for communications and presentation purposes with decision makers.
6. Completing the exercise within transboundary areas requires the participation of stakeholders from all relevant CT6 countries (e.g., Indonesia, PNG, and Solomons together on the Bismarck Solomon Sea Marine Ecoregion).

## **SESSION 12: DISCUSSION OF NEW STRATEGIES AND/OR ACTIVITIES**

The strategies that were discussed were summarized as follows:

1. Enforcement (Australia, Timor-Leste)
2. National economic development (Indonesia, SI, Malaysia)
  - Industry and Energy (Philippines)
  - Seabed Mining, biosecurity, invasive species (SI)
3. Capacity Building (Philippines, Timor-Leste)
4. Sustainable Financing (organizers, Timor-Leste)
5. Private Sector Engagement (organizers)
6. Climate Change (Malaysia)

The new activities identified in each strategy are the following:

**A. GOVERNANCE:**

1. Enabling legal framework (Philippines)
2. Capacity building (adaptive capacity) (Philippines, Indo)
3. Sustainable financing
4. Monitoring and Enforcement
5. Marine Spatial Planning (Indo)
6. Development of incentive policy (TL)
7. Assessment of effectiveness of data collection and data sharing systems (TL)
8. Incorporation of traditional NRM practices (TL)
9. Identification of relevant authority under decentralized system (TL)

**B. MPA:**

1. Management effectiveness (Indonesia)

**C. GENERAL**

1. Marine corridor mapping (Philippines)
2. Threat reduction (Philippines)
3. Data information gathering (Philippines)
4. Marine corridor mapping (Philippines)
5. Threat reduction (Philippines)
6. Data information gathering (Philippines)

**Towards Developing the Seascape Framework**

The SWG Chair proposed the nine (9) essential elements of seascape to be classified/categorized into three (3): 1) planning, 2) implementation and 3) monitoring as part of the ICM concept. On the other hand, Mr. Atkinson said that the three categories mentioned by the Chair are embedded in the nine elements.

Dr. White said that some of the proposals are already embedded within the strategies. However, Mr. Parks said that maybe some of the words should be revised example in item number 28, it is written as a result (past tense) not as an activity.

The elements are not chronologically arranged according to Dr. Brainard, hence, there is no way of putting arrows in the framework. As the discussion continued Ms. Vave-Karamui said that merging the elements and the planning process may be too confusing.

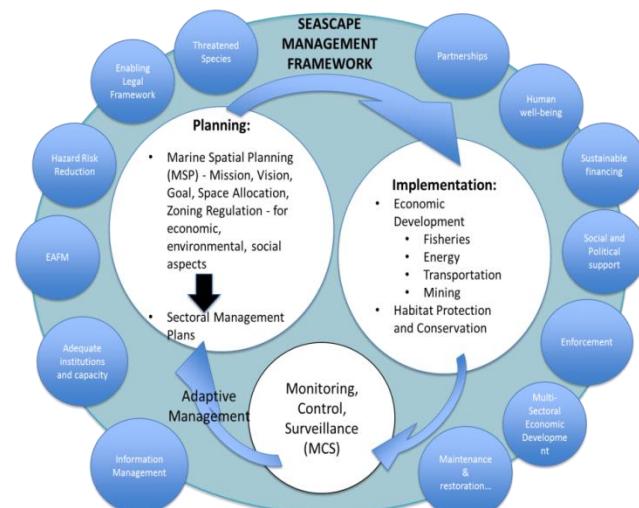
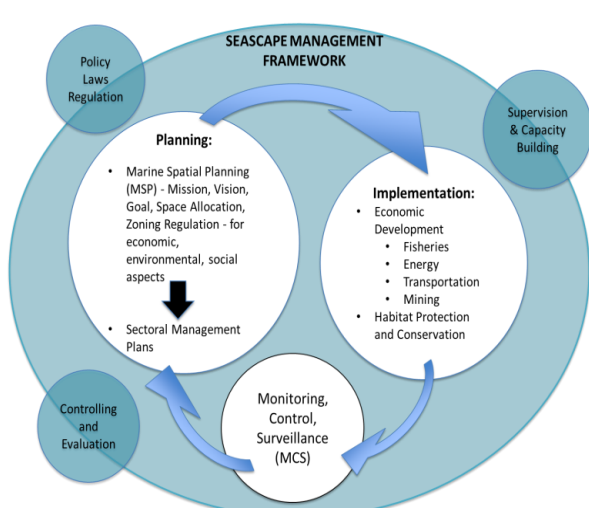
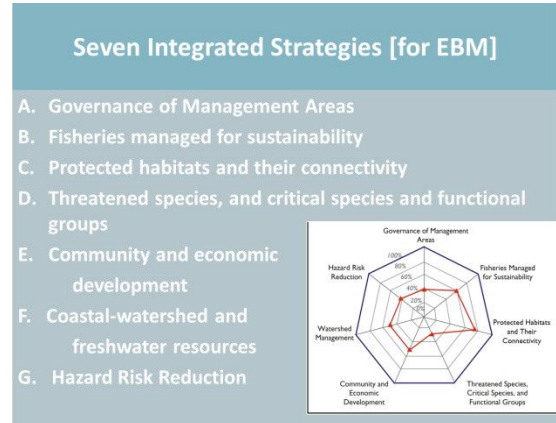
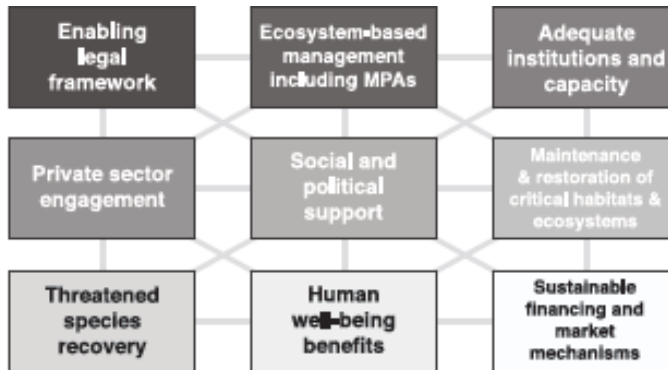
The different frameworks should not be prescriptive; these should serve as a guide from which the countries may work on as a point to start off, according to Ms. Esters. Mr. Pinto said the guidance can be tweaked as it is applicable in each country. For example the element of private sector engagement is not applicable in Timor-Leste because there is no private sector in the country. However, presenting this framework would be more palatable to the government officials if we emphasize human benefits, as this is in their mandate.

Mr. Dunstan said that there are a lot of different elements but at the end of the day, each one should evaluate if the ecological systems are protected. We do not need to have fixed ideas but we need to focus on the concern on ecological systems and start from there. We should continue learning on what we are doing.

The Chairman requested to check his proposed framework if it has the nine (elements). He said that the nine elements and the seven strategies can be incorporated under monitoring process.

Mr. Parks started to summarize the discussion which includes: 1) the need to review the nine elements and map these out with the three processes proposed by the chairman; 2) come up with a seascape model; and 3) these elements and process should be assessed under monitoring and evaluation process.

Additional comment from the Philippines is that if we are allowed to revise the nine elements, the private sector engagement could be reword as stakeholders and partner engagement or more generally “partnerships”.



**SESSION 13: APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED EBM GUIDE**

At 10:22a.m., Mr. Atkinson introduced Session 13 by inviting the participants to take their copies of the Integration Guidance and look at Page 39 section 13 is on Collaborative Governance Arrangements for EBM; Pages 33 to 38 are the EBM Diagnostic Toll worksheet; page 40 discusses on identifying key partners and stakeholders to involve as part of the planning process; page 41 shows the table that identifies the strategies that your seascape is weak and what are the partners you can work well to address these weaknesses; Page 44 discusses the adapting existing plans to achieve EBM.

Some of the comments are the following:

1. The elements 6&7, according to Indonesia, can be used to formulate a new plan to adapt to existing plan
2. Timor-Leste proposes to add budgeting although it is part of the workplan already.

3. For Indonesia, the strategies could be incorporated in the existing marine spatial planning in Lesser Sunda MPA and come up with integrated workplan among the multi-sectoral committee and will show result in the next REX.
4. The process is not prescriptive but may provide strategic direction in identifying the geography and strategically focusing on the seven strategies.
5. The most difficult part of the process as experienced in Australia is the monitoring and evaluation because it is very difficult to determine the targets for example for biodiversity, we can use species richness as an indicator and this indicator will also increase when there are cases of presence of invasive species.
6. The challenge in PNG is the available funds to implement the plan.

The countries were given time to discuss the following questions and present in plenary:

1. How do countries see themselves using the results?
2. Would this process help you integrate towards EBM?
3. How would you adapt the process for other geographies in your country?
4. How they can help other countries and other countries help them?

### Responses

Countries	1. How do countries see themselves using the results?	2. Would this process help you integrate towards EBM?	3. How would you adapt the process for other geographies in your country?	4. How they can help other countries and other countries help them?
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	We will use the results not only for planning but for monitoring and evaluation	Call for a meeting to invite site managers of existing and proposed MPAs and we will introduce the tool for their monitoring and evaluation and applying the analytical tools. Tell the managers that the activities are good but should consider the lower scores or weaknesses of the MPA as a result of the diagnosis.	We are seeking to closely work with Indonesia for the Lesser Sunda and Australia for Timor Sea marine and not for mining.	This is a new tool that we may use to evaluate our activities related to marine resources management  Indonesia and Australia welcomes the invitation from Timor-Leste
<b>Solomon Islands and PNG</b>	We will try to revive the PSSC MOU and get SIMP to involve	Revisit MPU and get it revitalized to start again; international level to understand the tool of the EBM and understand the application in each of the country-sectoral approach	We have programs that look at provincial level integration and this would be an additional tool to better understand how this program work and maybe	Need for case studies for large scale such as SSME. To start with to better understand at a large scale or country level  Philippines will be

		among agencies with regards to the two countries; To be proposed to NFAs, particularly in rehabilitation of coral reefs run aground or wash away by strong waves	adapt some of the principles; integrate to community based management which is the main feature of the NPOA	happy to share its experience on SSME
<b>Philippines</b>	Tool accepted as a guide but not completely exhausted and not prescriptive; add up some mechanism such as Market mechanism (sustainable financing)	there is an existing coal plants which maybe in conflict with the fisheries objective of the area and there are mining in the uplands; these factors should be considered; help to be integrated in the conservation objectives; objectives are integrated or merged	Working with champions in addition to institutions – recognizing local government units such as Masinloc – involved in the creating the seascape plan	Internalizing the principles of EBM for communication to local partners and agencies in a simple language. Vertical integration from the national to local government level
<b>Malaysia</b>	Use for quick assessment; we are requested to give answers by our bosses to ask a question today but they wanted it yesterday. The exercise is help us for quick assessment; accurate in some degree; we have the same plan with the Philippines to converge and integrate nationally, we have national enactment and local enactment. Converge with federal and national department. There are also Sabah Parks. Transport department, navigational authority, ocean policy, and international commitment, national food security that we have to fulfill. Nationally this should be integrated so it will be beneficial for quick preliminary assessment	Yes same as above	Adopt the process but the strategies we can elaborate more and come up with more strategies as appropriate: tourism, transportation strategies etc.	We have agreed on the specific EBM nationally then we can help other countries talking the same language, same EBM as the same countries  Solomons: There are good documents from USCTI program and the integration guide that integrates the MPAs, climate change and we have to share with this product should be integrated.  Maurice: We have the consolidated documents flash drive – we can have the flash drive to be placed in the USBs for every participant

<b>Indonesia</b>	For Indonesia, the results are useful to evaluate EBM strategies/seascape elements and identify gaps to be addressed and their follow up actions	This would help us in the initial stage in developing seascape-based management, and to some point, to harmonize it with the existing systems in Indonesia (MPA, Fisheries, other sectors)	Starting with one pilot model I Lesser Sunda (45 million hectares, 43 provinces, 2 countries) whether for such big area or just to one site specific/thematic management (single FMA, Single MPA, etc.)	Appoint a leading institution as well as fast tacking the proposed new legal framework to become umbrella policy in seascape management  We need communication in simple concept for the government through learning exchange and capacity building
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Some of the responses are:

1. For the harmonization of seascapes and fisheries management area, the Lesser Sunda would be a model. The ministry of marine affairs wants to look at Sulu Sulawesi Sea where this concept can be applied. Certainly, these will be part of the activities under the RETA.
2. Lesser Sunda is partly Asia, and partly Pacific so there is a need to collaborate between two regions.
3. SSME is the priority/focus area for seascape that is why the Philippines has identified a pilot area for seascape and this is the West Philippine Sea. Since the people working in the SSME and in CTI are almost the same, overlaps in interventions are easily detected.

#### **SESSION 14: RATIONAL FOR REX**

At 1:52p.m., the Session 14: Rational for REX, was presented by Ms. Esters which shows how the outputs can be used to:

1. Inform next Seascapes REX which will focus on capacity building
2. Detail the gaps and challenges in implementation
3. Provide the basis for CTI seascapes model – SWG will be deciding on the model but need input from everyone
4. Provide countries with some options to move the Seascapes Goal forward
5. Inform other TWG meetings

Some of the suggestions are:

1. Focus on capacity building not only for the seascape TWG but also for the other TWGs so each will be able to learn from each other;
2. The seascape model should be brought to the EAFM or MPA;
3. The next Seascape REX should provide more information on the experience of SSME;
4. Each NCC shall discuss how to formally advance the seascape to CT6 and the SWG chair to write the other TWG on the update;
5. The capacity building is suggested to be a three-day workshop and more sharing of experiences from other countries and partners such as ADB and Australia;
6. The case studies within the region can be documented and the practice of EBM could be a good source of information
7. The EAFM TWG struggle to integrate the fisheries in supporting MPAs and the MPA struggle to put in fisheries, however, the SWG may be more effective in integrating the sectors.

8. There is an overarching committee that consolidates the TWGs such as the experience of SSME which has a coordinating committee where concerns of the subcommittees are brought to the fore.
9. The SOM can be a governance mechanism that can integrate;
10. Ocean policy is still being brought up by Indonesia but governance and institutionalization is still a challenge;
11. The biggest challenge is consistency in having representative every time so there is no permanent representatives either to add effort or streamline the TWG to save more on effort;
12. To set up the model, the regional planning will be the best venue for the integration of the technical working group; the regional secretariat would be the best integration body
13. There are 9 technical working group and there is one working group called the capacity building and cross cutting working group which is not yet working because none of the country submitted a nominee; the 9 working groups are as follows:
  - A. Thematic/Technical Working Groups working groups:
    - 1) EAFM
    - 2) CCA
    - 3) MPA
    - 4) Seascapes
    - 5) Threatened species
  - B. Governance working groups (administrative)
    - 6) M&E
    - 7) Coordination Mechanism committee
    - 8) Sustainable Financing
    - 9) Capacity building and cross cutting

The NCC with institution members and TWGs meets every month in the Philippines while in Indonesia, NCC meets annually and TWGs meets quarterly for their regular meeting. Conference calls are conducted every month. Malaysia has NCC and state coordinating committee such as the state of Sabah. CTI SSME is continuously implementing its programs and the fisheries department is monitoring updates of EAFM.

The FAO and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have internationally accepted EBM as an approach to management.

The experience of Timor-Leste requires an external facilitator to bring the government representatives together, otherwise, any integration effort may not prosper.

## **SESSION 14: FEEDBACK**

At 2:40p.m. the countries were requested to respond to the questions providing feedback on the REX as follows:

1. What did you find useful about the format of having an integrated REX?
2. What were the issues and/or complications with having all the TWGs together?
3. What are your recommendations in continuing with this format?
4. What do you want from the next REX?

At 3:00p.m., the countries presented their responses as follows:

<b>Country</b>	<b>What did you find useful about the format of having an integrated REX?</b>	<b>What were the issues and/or complications with having all the TWGs together?</b>	<b>What are your recommendations in continuing with this format?</b>	<b>What do you want from the next REX?</b>
Indonesia	Integration of planning activities of CTI CFF; optimize the existing M&E TWG to plan and coordinate ; provide mandate for the existing governance TWG to integrate	SOM. Ministerial meetings; one meeting should be done to save time and effort; use the M&E TWG to do the integration; TWG may compete with each other	Implement EBM with some adjustments; include governance issues	Capacity building; update the result of the first seascape meeting
Malaysia	Saves time and investment; utilize the cross cutting committee	None	Capacity building	Capacity building
Philippines	Useful; opportunity to look at the nitty gritty of uses; integrating the goals and geographic locations at differing scales	No discussion because some members at of the other TWGs not present	Invitation should have indicated that other TWGs should be present	Need to further discuss on the integration mechanisms; Training needs analysis can be done for the capacity building programs
Solomons Papua New Guinea	Include practical case studies; provide opportunities to discuss governance issues; overlaps of TWG	Key objective is important	Provide information to the participants so they can prepare e.g. worksheet; Organize data needs prior to the workshop so they can prepare e.g. legislations, etc.	Highlight practical case
Timor-Leste	Good exchange of lessons learned and best practices on developing seascapes			More time for small group discussion and sharing Share the actions undertaken

Some of the comments are:

1. Possibility to invite the Trinational Committee of SSM to the next REX which is chaired by Malaysia
2. The possible exchange of information through the website of CTI is to be coordinated with IRS.



## **SESSION 15: CLOSING**

At 3:27p.m., the SWG Chairman thank the participants and resource persons/facilitators for the productive 3-day REX. The outputs shall be discussed and endorsed in the formal meeting of SWG.

On the part of the Philippines, the Executive Director of Biodiversity Management Bureau thanked the partners and supporters for a successful REX. He sees that the way forward is to coordinate and if there are problems, it is better to find resolution. He is happy that in the region, we are increasing the number of people who have the heart to improve the environment.

## A4: MINUTES OF THE SECOND FORMAL MEETING OF THE SEASCAPES TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

### 2<sup>nd</sup> CTI Seascapes TWG Meeting

10 April 2014

Crownee Plaza Manila, Philippines

#### **Present:**

**Chair:** Subandono Diposaptono

**Co-Chair:** Sandra Arcamo, Philippines

#### **Members:**

Ernie Widjajanti, Indonesia

Nilfa Djalut, Indonesia

Permana Yudiarso, Indonesia

Godfrey Kiskey, Malaysia

Vagi Rei, PNG

Viniu Genia, PNG

Angie Meniado, Philippines

Agnetha Vave-Karamui, Solomon Islands

Raimundo Mau, Timor-Leste

**Facilitator:** Niquole Esters, Conservation International

**IRS:** William Jatulan

#### **Observers:**

Scott Atkinson, CI

Nic Bax, CSIRO

Rusty Brainard, NOAA

Piers Dunstan, CSIRO

Rui Pinto, CI

Robert Pomeroy, NOAA

Timothy Skewes, CSIRO

Alan White, TNC

#### **Agenda**

1. Approval of the Agenda
2. Review, discussion and affirmation of integrated regional exchange approach moving forward
3. Review, discussion and endorsement of workshop outputs
4. Review, discussion and endorsement of process of seascapes model development including the seascapes governance framework
5. SWG Next Steps and Road Map

#### **Call to Order**

The meeting was called to order at 3:58pm by the Chairman of the Seascapes Technical Working Committee.

#### **Agenda I: Approval of the Agenda**

Indonesia delegate moved for the approval of the agenda, seconded by Malaysia, PNG and Philippines.

Solomon Islands recommended that agenda number 2 should be moved as number 4. The group agreed so the following becomes the sequence of the agenda:

1. Approval of the Agenda
2. Review, discussion and endorsement of workshop outputs
3. Review, discussion and endorsement of process of seascapes model development including the seascapes governance framework
4. Review, discussion and affirmation of integrated regional exchange approach moving forward
5. SWG Next Steps and Road Map

All the countries agree to the proposal of the Solomon Islands.

### **Agenda 2: Review, discussion and endorsement of workshop outputs**

Ms. Esters presented the outputs of the first regional exchange for Seascapes. She enumerated the outputs of the first day which includes the updates of the TWGs and the definition of each country of seascape and EBM. She also mentioned the output of the second day which is the experience of the participants from each country on the use of the EBM diagnostic tool. On the third day, she mentioned that additional strategies identified during the exercise were discussed.

Indonesia proposed that the need for a capacity building for the CT countries to apply the concept of seascape in their own respective countries.

Malaysia agreed with the proposal of Indonesia. He recommended that the venue for the capacity would be in a site where the seascape model has already been established.

PNG also agreed with the proposal of Malaysia and Indonesia.

Philippines suggested that the TWG should shortlist of what needs to be prioritized in the next REX particularly in the capacity building.

Solomon Islands congratulated the Chairman and Philippines and the partners for providing assistance for the conduct of the workshop. The workshop report should be provided to the members so they can provide comments appropriately.

The recommendations should be emphasized as part of the minutes of the meeting, particularly the lessons learned from the exercise. As such, the TWG is endorsing the outputs of the workshop.

Timor-Leste agreed to highlight the capacity building for seascapes.

Ms. Esters said that the workshop output will be sent to the members on May prior to the SOM. A two-pager report shall be provided in response to the inquiry of Malaysia when to discuss extensively on the outputs of the workshop.

### **Agenda 3: Review, discussion and endorsement of process of seascapes model development including the seascapes governance framework**

Ms. Esters presented the process of seascapes model development, the nine elements of seascapes; EBM guide and the CTI model which has the 9 essential elements together with the 7 EBM strategies with some revisions in terms of terminologies such as private partnership. She also presented the recommendation of the chairman on the management process taking into consideration the 9 elements and the 7 EBM strategies.

She also presented the roadmap to develop the model that includes: 1) Establishment of subcommittee to develop the model in May 2014; 2) present process to Special SOM for review and endorsement –

may 2014 in Manado; 3) create workplan to develop model – May; 4) SWG finalizes model and endorses model at SWG 3 meeting September 2014 (venue to be announced); 5) SWG submits model to SOM for review and endorsement to Ministerial at SOM 10 meeting – October/November 2014, Timor-Leste

Indonesia inquired if the development of the model will be done in one month, which is May. Niquole said what can be done is the formation of the subcommittee while the members meet in Manado.

Indonesia proposed that the integration of the working groups is through the M&E TWG. Ms. Esters said this will be part of the final report and can be discussed during the review and endorsement of the model.

Malaysia inquired if the subcommittee will be under the Seascope Committee. Ms. Esters affirmed it.

PNG inquired when the NCCs will be involved in the formation of the subcommittee. Do we need to endorse the members?

Philippines inquired of how small is the subcommittee because each country is represented by two people. Should the TWG be in charge of developing the subcommittee? The endorsement of the workshop may be too early there are a lot of discussions done.

Solomon Islands appreciated the roadmap which will be added in the presentation of the workshop output before the Special SOM in May.

We can use the two drawings as an initial document to guide the development of the model.

Timor-Leste said we are looking at two things process and model: iterative model and adaptive management process.

The subcommittee may be the technical committee but there has been agreement to create the subcommittee.

Indonesia inquired whether to develop the model or revise the model.

Mr. Jatulan said the outputs are important in developing the model as an input but the subcommittee to be created to develop the model.

PNG decision has been made because there is already a Terms of Reference for the subcommittee to work. PNG agreed with Mr. Jatulan to endorse the creation of the subcommittee.

Chairman appoints the temporary task group composed of CI, TNG, Australian Government and NOAA to develop the model instead of a subcommittee.

The resource persons group did not agree with the suggestion of the chairman as the process should be done by the government. The role of the partners is to provide technical and funding assistance when necessary. But the outputs should be a product of the CT6.

Solomon Islands agreed with having the subcommittee and establishing contacts with the NCCs and have them endorse the members of the subcommittee. She suggested that the Chair corresponds to the Solomon NCC so that they can nominate members of the subcommittee.

Mr. Alan White suggested that the CT6 should come up with some case studies and present in the next REX so that they can develop the model during that time and it will become a CT6 product.

PNG said that there are existing model which can be revised based on the CT context and maybe present the revised to the CT6 for approval.

Ms. Esters reiterated the need to create the subcommittee and the resource persons can help the subcommittee in developing the seascapes model.

Timor-Leste said that the delegation has no authority to nominate a member of the subcommittee but they will get clearance and endorsement from the government to participate.

PNG moved for the TWG Chairman to communicate with the NCCs of the CT6 to nominate their country representative for the subcommittee.

Chairman wanted to consider the time and budget requirements for the development of the subcommittee considering that the subcommittee needs to work for only four months.

Solomon Islands supported the motion from PNG with consideration of timing and the outputs of the workshop.

Indonesia agreed to submit the nomination for the member of the subcommittee.

#### **Agenda 4: Review, discussion and affirmation of integrated regional exchange approach moving forward**

The chairman requested Niquole to present the approach of the first regional exchange as follows:

1. Active participation of the four other Technical Working Groups
2. Selection of a focus geography with the criteria: 1) Should be large scale; 2) Should need integrated management
3. Involvement of two (2) resource persons for TWG
4. Three day REX which includes presentations and active engagement

Comments on the presentation are:

1. Malaysia: To move this forward, there is a need to focus on the large scale geography such as the SSME
2. PNG: This should be adopted as a model for the next REX
3. Philippines: To add threat reduction in the item number 2
4. Solomon Island: Should include the activities done in the third day as it is very important to get feedback on the activities undertaken in the last few days such as in session that encourages a platform for integration of the technical working group, which is suggested to be taken on by the M&E committee and the IRS.
5. PNG: To include at least 3 nominee sites and the CT members to decide.

The committee approved the approach.

#### **Agenda 5: SWG Next Steps and Road Map**

SWG Endorsement of Acton Plan, including:

1. Approval of REX I outputs  
The CT6 agrees to provide feedback one week after the receipt of the Chairman's Executive Summary and full final report.
2. Endorsement process for the development of CTI Seascapes Model  
Chair will communicate with the CT6 NCCs to nominate their respective member for subcommittee and request technical support from the partners. Letters from the Chairman will be sent on Monday, April 21, 2014 to the CT6; Letter from the Chairman will be sent to the partners requesting technical support; CT6 to provide nominees one week after the receipt of the letter.
3. Recommend to hold REX2 – April 10, 2014 including:
  - a. Capacity building focus: marine spatial planning
  - b. Include specific case studies, specifically the SSME

- c. Finalize the seascape model; hence REX2 will be conducted before the regular SOM
- 4. Confirm host country for REX2 – April 10, 2014
  - a. PNG is willing to host the next REX, but will take a week to confer with colleagues in country. Indonesia offer to be alternate option, but just to remind everyone that there is a series of election. Timor-Leste is expecting to have a change in government so they could not offer. Solomon will be having election on October. Malaysia is the alternate.

### **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 5:52p.m.

## A5: EBM DIAGNOSTIC TOOL RESULTS

### 1. Indonesia

<b>A. Governance of management areas:</b> Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia Marine Ecoregion NO. 1 (FMA 573, FMA 714, FMA 713)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
1. Participatory processes for decision-making (such as co-management) are used effectively to govern a management area.	Y	Fisheries Management Plan; Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MoMAF) (d); Fisheries Management Plan for Tuna; MoMAF (d); MPA Network Lesser Sunda, MoMAF (d)	Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Lesser Sunda, 3 provinces, regencies/municipalities (NTT, NTB, Bali)	Y	2	4
2. Governance of the management area includes coordination and cooperation between government agencies.	N	MPA Zoning and Management Plan of Savu Sea; MPA of Savu Sea established (+) locals; Forum Communication for Fisheries Management (FKPPS) National; Regional Provinces; National Agency for Marine Conservation Area of Kupang (BKKPN), Regional Agency Marine and Coastal Resource Management of Denpasar (BPSPL); Provincial Conservation Area Council of NTT (DKKP)	Multi-sectoral coordinating agencies, stakeholders, fishermen association, university, communities, marine regulations beyond 12 nm	Y	1	2
3. Boundaries of the management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established for management area governance.	Y	Marine Ecoregion II, National Act 32/2009; Fisheries Management Area (FMA) regulations of MoMAF No 1/2009; The Masterplan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) through Presidential Regulation 32/2011	Agreement with Timor-Leste for Regional cooperation; Lesser Sunda Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)	Y	3	4

**A. Governance of management areas:** Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.

**Management Area:** Lesser Sunda, Indonesia Marine Ecoregion NO. 1 (FMA 573, FMA 714, FMA 713)

**Contributors to this activity:**

**Date:** [08/04/14]

Management Activities	Substantial progress? (Y/N)	What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)	Priority rank	Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion; 5-Completed
4. Spatial management is applied across the management area to achieve EBM outcomes.	N	MoMAF with Partners collected data; Commitment within National Agencies	Commitment from Provincials, Regencies/Municipalities; Capacity building - national and locals	Y	4	1
5. Compliance and enforcement systems support implementation of the EBM Framework and component plans.	N	MoMAF is coordinator for enforcement with Military and Police; Management Plan of Savu Sea Marine National Park	Budget allocation in enforcing within; Combating IUU Fishing	Y	6	2
6. An EBM Framework integrates the implementation of all seven strategies and all component plans.	N	FMA, MPA, Threatened Species, Regional Hazard of Climate Change, Watershed, MP3 EI	Integrated Plan - programs - coordination	Y	5	2
7. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and improve effectiveness of the EBM Framework.	N		Formulate ME Regional, Standard Operating Procedures of ME; One coordinating body; Capacity building	Y	7	1



<b>B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:</b> Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
8. Ecosystem boundaries are established for EAFM.	Y	Fisheries Management Area 573, 713, 714 / MMAF (d)	Implementation more intensive (existing); fish management unit; responsible: MMAF and Stakeholder	Y	7	5
9. Information co-produced by fishers, managers, agencies, and external agents (scientists and non-governmental organizations) supports EAFM.	Y	Fish Management Plan of FMA 573, 714, 713; Coordination Forum on Management of Fisheries Utilization (FKPPS) at National, Regional, Provinces level; EAFM Indonesia indicator; Tuna Management Plan; EAFM Indonesia website	Responsible: MMAF (National, Provincial, District) + stakeholder - existing	Y	6	4
10. Fisheries management measures ensure the conservation of target species as well as species and habitats belonging to the same ecosystem.	Y	Fish Management Indicators and Fisheries Management Plan and Tuna Management Plan	Responsible: MoMAF (National, Provincial, District) + stakeholder - existing	Y	5	5
11. Improved human well-being and equity are addressed through EAFM.	Y	KUB (Community-based fisheries scheme); International Fund for Agricultural Development-Food and Agricultural Organization (IFAD - FAO); the Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action (ATSEA - UNDP/GEF)	Responsible: MoMAF (National, Provincial, District) + stakeholder - existing	Y	4	4

<b>B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:</b> Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
13. Critical fisheries habitats are protected and rehabilitated.	Y	MPA of Savu Sea. Alor MPA, MPA of Komodo, MPA of Gili Trawangan, Maumere/Sikka MPA, Nusa Penida MPA, Bali MPA Network	Existing	Y	2	4
14. The vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to threats including the impacts of climate and ocean change is assessed.	Y	Agency of Marine and Fisheries Research and Development - National Commission on Fisheries Stock Assessment (Komnas Kajiskan); MMAF Decree No. 45/2011	Responsible: MMAF (National, Provincial, District) + stakeholder - existing	Y	3	4
15. An EAFM plan guides sustainable fisheries management.	Y	Fish Management Plan; EAFM indicator; tuna management plan; EAFM indicators for monitoring and evaluation	Responsible: MMAF (National, Provincial, District) + stakeholder - existing	Y	8	4

**C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:** Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.

**Management Area:** Lesser Sunda, Indonesia

**Contributors to this activity:**

**Date:** [08/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
16. Multiple-use MPAs (large is better) and MPA networks are established to protect habitats and their connectivity.	Y	MPA Buleleng, Nusa Penida, Gilitrawangan, Savu Sea, Alor, Maumereisikka, Bali Barat, Sumbawa, MPA network of Bali	MPA Network of NTB, NTT	Y	3	4
17. Activities that damage or destroy habitat are stopped throughout the management area.	Y	Nusa Penida (Lembongan)	MPA Zoning - Management Plan; Regulations/MMAF - local government	Y	2	4
18. Marine reserves are designated to include at least 20 percent of each habitat type.	Y	MPA Establishment	Strengthen the data collection; update for Gap Analysis	Y	1	4
19. Marine reserves are designated to include multiple examples of each habitat type.	Y	-	Done	Y		5

<b>C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:</b> Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
20. Key reproduction areas (for example, spawning, feeding, and nursery areas) are protected in marine reserves.	Y	-	Done	Y		5
21. Marine reserves are sized to balance ecological and human needs.	Y	-	Done	Y		5
22. MPAs and MPA networks incorporate marine reserves that are separated by a minimum of 1 km and a maximum of 20 km.	N	-	Review the concept to fit in Indonesia's regulations and its context		5	2

**C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:** Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.

**Management Area:** Lesser Sunda, Indonesia

**Contributors to this activity:**

**Date:** [08/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
23. Areas of each habitat type known or thought to be resistant to climate and ocean change impacts are protected.	N	Savu sea and Bali MPA Network	Completed the study for the rest		4	2
24. MPAs, including marine reserves, are in place for the long term, preferably permanently.	Y	MPA N. Penida, Savu Sea, all by MMAF decree; (+) 25 MPA management Effectiveness tool	-			5

<b>D. Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups:</b> Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
25. The status and needs for protection of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are assessed.	Y	15 Species assessed (Napolen, Bambulaut (Isis hippuris), coral, whale shark, manta, turtles under Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999; whale, dugong/MMAF	Assess another species	Y	2	4
26. Laws and regulations are in place to adequately protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999 - Government Regulation; Ministerial decrees; MMAF Decree of Fisheries regarding Business in Fisheries Management Area; MMAF Decree of Fisheries Business on offshore; Ministerial Decree regarding fishing gear; Responsible: Ministry of Marine and Fisheries (MoMAF) (Central, provincial, district)	Law enforcement	Y	1	4
27. Fisheries laws are in place to reduce the bycatch of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Fisheries Act No 45 of 2009; Ministerial Decree regarding on Fishing gear; fisheries business in FMA; Fisheries Business in High Seas; Responsible: Monitoring, Controlling and Surveillance Unit of MMAF		Y		5

**D. Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups:** Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity.

**Management Area:** Lesser Sunda, Indonesia

**Contributors to this activity:**

**Date:** [09/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
28. Laws that protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are enforced.	Y	Responsible: Monitoring, Controlling and Surveillance Unit of MMAF, National Agency for Marine Conservation Area of Kupang (BKKPN), Regional Agency Marine and Coastal Resource Management of Denpasar (BPSPL);	Regular patrol (joint with existed bodies/agencies (+) community-based patrol/surveillance	Y	3	4
29. Critical areas for threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are protected.	Y	MPAs	Study to other type of species	Y	4	4
30. The vulnerability of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed for all life-history stages.	N		Study	Y	5	1

<b>E. Community and economic development:</b> Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
31. Improved basic public services are provided to households and communities by social and community development.	Y	a designated area for fisheries activities as main purposes and supported by other sectoral agencies (Minapolitan); Fisheries Industrialization; Business Group Unit (KUB); Responsible: MOMAF (Central, Provincial, District)	Part of existing	Y	1	4
32. A sustainable livelihoods strategy is developed for households and coastal communities.	Y	Responsible: MOMAF (Central, Provincial, District); Business Group Unit (KUB), MMAF Program on Fishery Communities Empowerment (PUMP), National Program on Community Empowerment (PNPM); Village Act of 2014; Minopolitan-IFAD; Fisheries Industrialization, USAID Indonesia Marine and Climate Change Project (IMACS)	Part of existing	Y	3	4
33. Coastal economies and markets are linked to larger subnational and national economies and economic development activities.	Y	Business Group Unit (KUB), MMAF Program on Fishery Communities Empowerment (PUMP), National fish Logistic concept and programs, Minapolitan, Industrialisasi Perikanan; Responsible: MOMAF (Central, provincial, district) DEMAM	Part of existing	Y	4	4
34. Environmentally friendly, enhanced, alternative, and supplemental livelihood opportunities are developed and available to households and coastal communities.	Y	KUB, Minapolitan, Industrialisasi perikanan; Responsible: MOMAF (Central, provincial district)	Part of existing	Y	2	4



<b>E. Community and economic development:</b> Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
35. The vulnerability of community and economic development to threats, including climate and ocean change, is assessed.	Y	Lombok Island, Saple Island; Macro Assessment of Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR)	Assessment study another islands; regencies/moma	Y	5	4
36. Climate and ocean change adaptation measures are implemented to reduce vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change.	Y	MMAF Village-based resilience Program (PDPT), Disaster Village Resilience Program (Desa Tanggah Bencana), IMACs, USAID Indonesia, MoE of Climate Village Program (PROKLIM)	other villages	Y	6	4

<b>F. Watershed management:</b> Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
37. Freshwater systems are healthy.	N	National Program on Community Empowerment of water and sanitation(PNPM); Clean River Program (Prokasili); Development class of water river	Implementation, policy, program, action	Y	1	3
38. Estuarine and brackish systems are healthy.	N	National Program on Community Empowerment of water and sanitation(PNPM); Clean River Program (Prokasili); Development class of water river	Monitoring and Evaluation	Y	3	3
39. Erosion and sedimentation are managed.	Y	OBIT (Land rehabilitation; Sumun resapan, biopori, sediment trap	Maintenance	Y	7	4
40. Land-based sources of pollution (air, water, soil, solid waste, and others) are managed.	Y	Adipura (solid waste); Proper (industrial waste); Develop land fil; 3 R, waste banking	Develop, monitoring, evaluation	Y	2	4
41. The vulnerability of estuaries and watersheds and freshwater resources to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed.	Y	Lombor Island, Sabu Island; Macro assessment for Lesser Sunda (ICCSR); Districts in NTT	Another district	Y	4	4
42. Adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater resources to emerging threats, including climate and ocean change.	Y	Development of water retention, rain water harvesting; water Desalination	Maintenance	Y	5	4

<b>F. Watershed management:</b> Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
43. Management of watersheds and freshwater resources is undertaken cooperatively by relevant government agencies and participating stakeholders.	Y	Watershed Management Authority (BP-DAS), Watershed Forum (Forum-DAS), River Management Authority (BBWS), Development Payment for Environmental Services (PES)	Coordination	Y	6	4

<b>G. Hazard risk reduction:</b> Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
44. The vulnerability of the social, economic, and ecological systems to climate threats and coastal hazards is assessed.	Y	Lombok island, Sabu Island; macro assessment for Lesser Sunda (ICCSR); Part of district in NTT	Need assessment for vulnerability ecological system in micro scale; assessment another district	Y	1	4
45. Development plans incorporate measures to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards	Y	National Plan of Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API); ICCSR; NTB; Some district; NTT		Y	4	4
46. Land-use zones and building standards developed to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	Y	Legal Mandate by 26/2007 Act; 24/2007 Act; Building Code 27 (200_) Act	Implementation, socialization, local regulation	Y	2	4
47. Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N	Coral Reef Rehabilitation Project (Coral transplantation); Bali, Lombok	Expansion area	Y	3	3
48. Early warning systems are established or strengthened, and communities know how to respond.	Y	Disaster Mitigation and Environmental Adaptation Information System (SIMAIL);Indonesia Tsunami Early Warning System	Socialization	Y	6	4

<b>G. Hazard risk reduction:</b> Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Lesser Sunda, Indonesia						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b>						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
49. Community-based disaster management plans and programs are in place and functional.	Y	Indonesia National Board on Disaster Management (BNPB), Provincial/ Regencies/ Municipalities Board on Disaster Management (BPPD), Youth Preparedness Disaster Team (Tagana), Community-based Disaster Awareness (MBP)	Coordinating	Y	5	4
50. Adaptation actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness to reduce risks from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N	Development System Inventory Data Index; Vulnerability of CC	Implementing	Y	7	2

## 2. Malaysia

<b>A. Governance of management areas:</b> Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
1. Participatory processes for decision-making (such as co-management) are used effectively to govern a management area.	Y	TSMP Committee, Sabah parks chairing the committee which includes local communities and other stakeholders; ongoing process (esp. on seaweed farming and no-take zone area)	Draft development plan for tourism (Sabah Parks); part of existing plan	Y	4	5
2. Governance of the management area includes coordination and cooperation between government agencies.	Y	TSMP; part of the plan	Security and enforcement for tourists and local communities; part of existing plan (ESSCOM); add more ranger and sub-station for MPA enforcement	Y	1	5
3. Boundaries of the management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established for management area governance.	Y	Already legally established and gazetted in 2004; Sabah Parks responsible; Part of existing plan; identified NTZ	Increase enforcement activities; on going process; put dive marshal	Y	5	5
4. Spatial management is applied across the management area to achieve EBM outcomes.	Y	Zoning plan in place; coral mapping done/partially done; Sabah Parks responsible; part of existing plan	complete coral mapping and use the results of the mapping in managing the parks; determine spawning area within the parks; Sabah Parks; Request more funding	Y	6	5
5. Compliance and enforcement systems support implementation of the EBM Framework and component plans.	N	Under TSMP committee; Enforcement staff in place (army, police)	To add honorary ranger to the enforcement team; conduct community mapping and census	Y	3	3

<b>A. Governance of management areas:</b> Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
6. An EBM Framework integrates the implementation of all seven strategies and all component plans.	Y	Only 5 elements of EBM are met; Sabah Parks; part of existing plan	Complete the 7 elements (watershed management and hazard risk reduction); enhance threatened species population	Y	7	4
7. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and improve effectiveness of the EBM Framework.	Y	Seagrass watch; reef check; MEAT, METT WorldFish Center; Forest lands are also monitored; M&E comparison of data per year to determine if coral reefs are degraded	M&E focusing on socioeconomic; provide alternative livelihood and involve the community in local tourism	Y	2	5

<b>B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:</b> Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
8. Ecosystem boundaries are established for EAFM.	Y	Boundaries established and gazetted Sabah Parks	Strengthen enforcement in the identified boundaries; add more rangers and substations for enforcement	Y	8	5
9. Information co-produced by fishers, managers, agencies, and external agents (scientists and non-governmental organizations) supports EAFM.	Y	Zoning is being participated in by various stakeholders	More information regarding fish breeding ground and abundance over time	Y	4	4
10. Fisheries management measures ensure the conservation of target species as well as species and habitats belonging to the same ecosystem.	Y	Zoning already in place and target species like giant clams are being protected	Conduct stock enhancement of threatened species	Y	7	5
11. Improved human well-being and equity are addressed through EAFM.	Y	EAFM training (EAFM equivalent); Park management in place	Provide alternative livelihood	Y	6	5
12. Fishing overcapacity is reduced using integrated mechanisms.	N	Outsiders are not allowed to fish only local communities	To filter fishermen (genuine local communities, outsiders)	Y	3	3
13. Critical fisheries habitats are protected and rehabilitated.	Y	NTZs identified and gazetted; giant clam hatchery	Source out funding	Y	5	5



<b>B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:</b> Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
14. The vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to threats including the impacts of climate and ocean change is assessed.	N	Conducted assessments	Source out funding	Y	1	2
15. An EAFM plan guides sustainable fisheries management.	N	Establishment of intersectoral committee for EAFM projects (c/o Fisheries); part of existing plan	Establish EAFM Plan (c/o intersectoral committee); part of the plan	Y	2	3

<b>C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:</b> Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
16. Multiple-use MPAs (large is better) and MPA networks are established to protect habitats and their connectivity.	Y	Established MPAs	Monitor and evaluate and secure funding	Y	3	5
17. Activities that damage or destroy habitat are stopped throughout the management area.	N	Established ESCOM; Conducted prosecution/investigation training	Strengthen enforcement (part of the plan)	Y	2	3
18. Marine reserves are designated to include at least 20 percent of each habitat type.	Y	Already established (reefs, seagrass and mangrove MPAs)	Monitor and evaluate and secure funding	Y	5	5
19. Marine reserves are designated to include multiple examples of each habitat type.	Y	Already established (reefs, seagrass and mangrove MPAs)	Monitor and evaluate and secure funding	Y	6	5
20. Key reproduction areas (for example, spawning, feeding, and nursery areas) are protected in marine reserves.	Y	Already established	Conduct research studies and secure funding	Y	7	5
21. Marine reserves are sized to balance ecological and human needs.	Y	Already established	Monitor and evaluate and secure funding	Y	8	5

<b>C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:</b> Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
22. MPAs and MPA networks incorporate marine reserves that are separated by a minimum of 1 km and a maximum of 20 km.	Y	Already established	Conduct research studies and secure funding	Y	4	5
23. Areas of each habitat type known or thought to be resistant to climate and ocean change impacts are protected.	N	Conducted preliminary VA (c/o Sabah Parks & Fisheries; not yet included in the plan	Draft climate change plan of action	Y	1	1
24. MPAs, including marine reserves, are in place for the long term, preferably permanently.	Y	Already established	Strengthening; monitoring and evaluation	Y	9	5

<b>D. Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups:</b> Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
25. The status and needs for protection of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are assessed.	Y	Identified, assessed and monitored critical species (e.g. giant clam hatchery)	Expand giant clam hatchery (part of plan)	Y	2	5
26. Laws and regulations are in place to adequately protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Laws in place	Increase enforcement	Y	5	5
27. Fisheries laws are in place to reduce the bycatch of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Laws in place	Increase enforcement and awareness campaigns	Y	6	5
28. Laws that protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are enforced.	Y	Laws in place	Increase enforcement	Y	3	5
29. Critical areas for threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are protected.	Y	Laws in place	Research and Development; secure funding	Y	4	5
30. The vulnerability of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed for all life-history stages.	N	Preliminary VA conducted	Research and Development; secure funding	Y	1	2

<b>E. Community and economic development:</b> Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
31. Improved basic public services are provided to households and communities by social and community development.	N	Lot of community programs arranged (c/o Sabah Parks; part of the plan); Rare international; Marine Conservation Society, UK	Implementation of the programs	Y	4	3
32. A sustainable livelihoods strategy is developed for households and coastal communities.	N	Alternative livelihood workshop; TSMP seaweed local community committee	Implementation of the program	Y	5	3
33. Coastal economies and markets are linked to larger subnational and national economies and economic development activities.	Y	Identified NKEA for seaweed culture	Implementation of the program	Y	6	4
34. Environmentally friendly, enhanced, alternative, and supplemental livelihood opportunities are developed and available to households and coastal communities.	N	Conducted continuous education and awareness campaigns	To involve local communities in tourism sector	Y	3	3
35. The vulnerability of community and economic development to threats, including climate and ocean change, is assessed.	N	Preliminary VA conducted	Conduct full VA; secure funding	Y	1	2
36. Climate and ocean change adaptation measures are implemented to reduce vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change.	N	Preliminary VA conducted	Conduct full VA; secure funding	Y	2	2

<b>F. Watershed management:</b> Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [09/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
37. Freshwater systems are healthy.	Y	Protection is part of the MPA management	Continuous protection	Y	5	5
38. Estuarine and brackish systems are healthy.	Y	Protection is part of the MPA management	Continuous protection	Y	6	5
39. Erosion and sedimentation are managed.	Y	Protection is part of the MPA management	Continuous protection	Y	7	5
40. Land-based sources of pollution (air, water, soil, solid waste, and others) are managed.	Y	Anti-plastic campaign has been conducted as well as litter-free campaign	Introduce hydroponic solid waste management	Y	4	4
41. The vulnerability of estuaries and watersheds and freshwater resources to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed.	N	Preliminary VA conducted	Conduct full VA; secure funding	Y	2	2
42. Adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater resources to emerging threats, including climate and ocean change.	N	Preliminary VA conducted	Conduct full VA; secure funding	Y	1	2
43. Management of watersheds and freshwater resources is undertaken cooperatively by relevant government agencies and participating stakeholders.	N	Source of freshwater (1 from mainland, 2 from deep wells)	Manage freshwater intake from deep wells by local communities	Y	3	3

<b>G. Hazard risk reduction:</b> Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.						
<b>Management Area:</b> Tun Sakaran Marine Park (Malaysia)						
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Godfrey, Norasma, Nasrul, Poh Leem						
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]						
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>	<b>Progress Scores: 1-not started; 2-Initiated; 3-Well underway; 4-Near completion;5-Completed</b>
44. The vulnerability of the social, economic, and ecological systems to climate threats and coastal hazards is assessed.	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2
45. Development plans incorporate measures to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2
46. Land-use zones and building standards are developed to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2
47. Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2
48. Early warning systems are established or strengthened, and communities know how to respond.	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2
49. Community-based disaster management plans and programs are in place and functional.	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2
50. Adaptation actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness to reduce risks from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N	Only Preliminary VA was conducted	Conduct full VA; Develop CC action plan; secure funding	Y	1	2

### 3. Philippines

<b>A. Governance of management areas:</b> Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.					
<b>Management Area:</b> Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries					
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
1. Participatory processes for decision-making (such as co-management) are used effectively to govern a management area.	Y	Masinloc Investment Plan; Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF)	Integration of the investment plan to the MPA management plan; Protected Area Management Board is in charge of the integration	Y	
2. Governance of the management area includes coordination and cooperation between government agencies.	Y	PAMB-DENR, LGUs (Provincial, Municipal, Barangay) NGAs, NGOs	Strengthen partnership with local government; Provision logistical and manpower support; National policy for the network of management of locally managed and national protected areas	Y	
3. Boundaries of the management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established for management area governance.	Y	Indicative boundaries under Presidential Proclamation	Push for congressional enactment which will include the technical description of the area	Y	1
4. Spatial management is applied across the management area to achieve EBM outcomes.	N	Marine Spatial Planning activities initiated; Coastal Resource Management Code; Municipal Ordinance to include Bajo de Masinloc	Complete Marine Spatial Planning (MSP); Integration of Municipal and National efforts	Y	
5. Compliance and enforcement systems support implementation of the EBM Framework and component plans.	N	Bantay Dagat in local enforcement is weak and inadequate	Enable strong LGU participation in national protected area	Y	
6. An EBM Framework integrates the implementation of all seven strategies and all component plans.	N	CRM plan does not cover the 7 strategies of EBM	Improve CRM plans to cover the 7 strategies of EBM	Y	
7. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and improve effectiveness of the EBM Framework.	N	Applied the METT and MEAT which covers MPA management only	Develop and follow M&E for EBM framework	Y	



**B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:** Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.

**Management Area:** Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve

**Contributors to this activity:** Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries

**Date:** [08/04/14]

Management Activities	Substantial progress? (Y/N)	What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)	Priority rank
8. Ecosystem boundaries are established for EAFM.	N	Mariculture and multiple use zones identified	Conduct MSP	Y	
9. Information co-produced by fishers, managers, agencies, and external agents (scientists and non-governmental organizations) supports EAFM.	Y	Environmental Profile of the area produced	Implement adaptive management measures	Y	
10. Fisheries management measures ensure the conservation of target species as well as species and habitats belonging to the same ecosystem.	N	Some reserves are applied on giant clams and sea cucumber	Expand target species and habitat	Y	
11. Improved human well-being and equity are addressed through EAFM.	N	Demonstrated in small scale; Example Peoples organization level	Expand measures to be more inclusive and equitable; replicate small scale successes	Y	
12. Fishing overcapacity is reduced using integrated mechanisms.	N	Overcapacity assessed but not comprehensive; action plans developed but not integrated into overall EAFM plan; Overcapacity has not been reduced	Comprehensive assessment; Integrate and implement immediate action plans	Y	
13. Critical fisheries habitats are protected and rehabilitated.	N	Some areas are protected	Expand protection and network to cover other areas	Y	
14. The vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to threats including the impacts of climate and ocean change is assessed.	N	A few (6 barangays) were assessed	Need to complete	Y	
15. An EAFM plan guides sustainable fisheries management.	N	Some barangays with fisheries management plan	Need to complete	Y	

**C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:** Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.

**Management Area:** Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve

**Contributors to this activity:** Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries

**Date:** [09/04/14]

Management Activities	Substantial progress? (Y/N)	What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)	Priority rank
16. Multiple-use MPAs (large is better) and MPA networks are established to protect habitats and their connectivity.	Y	MPAs are established by legal instrument	Expand and strengthen the network of MPAs	Y	
17. Activities that damage or destroy habitat are stopped throughout the management area.	N	Drivers of threats to habitats have been identified but addressing the problem is on going	Conflict resolution mechanism must be put in place	Y	
18. Marine reserves are designated to include at least 20 percent of each habitat type.	Y	Designation of marine reserves completed but not fully functional	Expand protection to 20% of each habitat type	Y	
19. Marine reserves are designated to include multiple examples of each habitat type.	N	Areas for some species (giant clams, sea cucumbers, mangroves, turtles, etc.) have been designated	Complete zoning plan and implement existing plans for select zones	Y	
20. Key reproduction areas (for example, spawning, feeding, and nursery areas) are protected in marine reserves.	N	same as above	same as above	Y	
21. Marine reserves are sized to balance ecological and human needs.	N	Marine reserves sizes prepared based on science	Marine reserve sizes per consultation with stakeholders to improve effectiveness (e.g. livelihood programs)	Y	
22. MPAs and MPA networks incorporate marine reserves that are separated by a minimum of 1 km and a maximum of 20 km.	N	MPAs within the networks based on the conservation/management targets of the network		Y	
23. Areas of each habitat type known or thought to be resistant to climate and ocean change impacts are protected.	N	Known in six barangays	Expand	Y	
24. MPAs, including marine reserves, are in place for the long term, preferably permanently.	Y	MPAs are in place and established	Expansion of existing MPAs	Y	

**D. Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups:** Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity.

**Management Area:** Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve

**Contributors to this activity:** Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries

**Date:** [09/04/14]

Management Activities	Substantial progress? (Y/N)	What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)	Priority rank
25. The status and needs for protection of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are assessed.	Y	Marine KBA in the Philippines determined; mainstreamed in the PBSAP	Strengthen implementation	Y	
26. Laws and regulations are in place to adequately protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	National and local laws are in place	Strengthen implementation; identify non-detriment findings (NDFs)	Y	
27. Fisheries laws are in place to reduce the bycatch of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Laws are in place but functional groups have yet to be considered	Resource monitoring on functional groups	Y	
28. Laws that protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are enforced.	Y	Laws are enforced on selected threatened species	Strengthen and expand enforcement	Y	
29. Critical areas for threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are protected.	Y	Protection is underway for important habitats but not sufficient to sustain	Expand areas and provide governance networks	Y	
30. The vulnerability of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed for all life-history stages.	Y	Assessments have been made but insufficient, partial for some areas	Expand areas	Y	

**E. Community and economic development:** Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.

**Management Area:** Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve

**Contributors to this activity:** Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries

**Date:** [08/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
31. Improved basic public services are provided to households and communities by social and community development.	N			Y	
32. A sustainable livelihoods strategy is developed for households and coastal communities.	Y	Ecotourism sites established in limited areas	Replicate ecotourism sites; ring fencing - the use of ecosystem fees for management purposes	Y	
33. Coastal economies and markets are linked to larger subnational and national economies and economic development activities.	Y	some products (e.g. seaweeds, sea cucumber, aquarium fish) are linked to both national and international markets	Diversity and expand products; value chain development should be determined to enhance coast community benefits	Y	
34. Environmentally friendly, enhanced, alternative, and supplemental livelihood opportunities are developed and available to households and coastal communities.	Y	see no. 32		Y	
35. The vulnerability of community and economic development to threats, including climate and ocean change, is assessed.	N	some threats identified and assessed	Complete and implement CCA and mitigation measures	Y	
36. Climate and ocean change adaptation measures are implemented to reduce vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change.	N	Initial assessment has been initiated but adaptation has not started	Complete and implement CCA and mitigation measures	Y	

**F. Watershed management:** Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources.

**Management Area:** Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve

**Contributors to this activity:** Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries

**Date:** [09\04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
37. Freshwater systems are healthy.	N	Comments on 37 and 38: 1) these are not management activities; 2) some areas do not have brackish systems (how to score); Proposed: 1) assessment of health of ecosystems; 2) assessment of uses; 3) assessment of threats 4) treatment/management measures/threat reduction		Y	
38. Estuarine and brackish systems are healthy.	N	same as above		Y	
39. Erosion and sedimentation are managed.	N	Some assessments have been made which are included in the EIAs	Validation of EIAs	Y	
40. Land-based sources of pollution (air, water, soil, solid waste, and others) are managed.	Y	Solid waste management is in place	Integrate air, water and soil management; Identify point and non-point pollution sources	Y	
41. The vulnerability of estuaries and watersheds and freshwater resources to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed.	N		Vulnerability assessments has to be done	Y	
42. Adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater resources to emerging threats, including climate and ocean change.	N		CCA Plan after conduct of VA	Y	
43. Management of watersheds and freshwater resources is undertaken cooperatively by relevant government agencies and participating stakeholders.	N		Masinloc River Basic needs to be established	Y	

**G. Hazard risk reduction:** Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.

**Management Area:** Masinloc and Oyon Bay Marine Reserve

**Contributors to this activity:** Evangeline Miclat - CI-Philippines; Porfirio Alino - Marine Science Institute; Sandra Arcamo and Jessica Munoz - Bureau of Fisheries

**Date:** [09/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
44. The vulnerability of the social, economic, and ecological systems to climate threats and coastal hazards is assessed.	Y	Climate change vulnerability assessments on some areas	Link assessment on climate change to coastal hazards and threats	Y	
45. Development plans incorporate measures to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards	Y	Plans initiated at the national level	Implement national plans at the local level; Link to CCA and DRR	Y	
46. Land-use zones and building standards are developed to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N			Y	
47. Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	Y		Implement components of SCREMP addressing climate impacts and coastal hazards	Y	
48. Early warning systems are established or strengthened, and communities know how to respond.	Y		Expand areas and develop IECs	Y	
49. Community-based disaster management plans and programs are in place and functional.	N		Organize community based disaster response group; Strengthen and enhance preparedness and response	Y	
50. Adaptation actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness to reduce risks from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N		Integrate initiatives on CCA to comprehensive adaptive management plans	Y	

#### 4. Papua New Guinea

<b>A. Governance of management areas:</b> Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.					
<b>Management Area: Kimbe Bay</b>					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Vagi Rei, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson					
<b>Date:</b> 08/04/14					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
1. Participatory processes for decision-making (such as co-management) are used effectively to govern a management area.	Y	Stakeholders consultation led by The Nature Conservancy, an NGO; capacity building, organize law; Learning and Training Network (LTN) code of practice	Provincial fisheries (?), Needing driver for community process, ratification of Locally Marine Manage Area (LMMA) Management Plan by Local Level Government (LLGs), on going consultations at all levels	Y	2
2. Governance of the management area includes coordination and cooperation between government agencies.	Y	Strong LLG cooperation; Capacity building	Strengthen linkages between provincial fisheries and forestry, etc.; Live and learn to continue capacity building	Y	3
3. Boundaries of the management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established for management area governance.	Y	TNC, Forestry - Spatial mapping	Strengthen local knowledge and access to spatial data; Incorporate watershed mapping under GEF	Y medium	7
4. Spatial management is applied across the management area to achieve EBM outcomes.	N	Spatial data has been used for LMMAs	Need to include EBM principle to apply; Needs to include EAFM principle to apply; Need to incorporate watershed development with New Britain Palm Oil Limited (NBPOL)	Y	6
5. Compliance and enforcement systems support implementation of the EBM Framework and component plans.	N	Reasonable compliance by local communities; low enforcement	Need LLGs to ratify enforcement and compliance with support from National Fisheries Authority, Department of Environment and Conservation and RC PNG (Police force)	Y	4
6. An EBM Framework integrates the implementation of all seven strategies and all component plans.	N	No EBM Framework	Adopt EBM and align with LMMA including National Fisheries Authority (NFA) and Department of Environment Conservation (DEC)	Y	1
7. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and improve effectiveness of the EBM Framework.	N	No EBM Framework; very little monitoring	M&E to be supported through sustainable financing all levels	Y	5

<b>B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:</b> Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.					
<b>Management Area: Kimbe Bay</b>					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Vagi Rej, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson					
<b>Date:</b> 08/04/14					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
8. Ecosystem boundaries are established for EAFM.	Y	Spatial Mapping (TNC, Mahonia Na Daria MND)	Need to do spatial mapping of outside areas (outside LMMAS, within Kimbe Bay)	Y med	8
9. Information co-produced by fishers, managers, agencies, and external agents (scientists and non-governmental organizations) supports EAFM.	Y	Scientific Research (Public) - Local NGO Website (MND)	Collate Information Study to assess effectiveness of MPs	Y	7
10. Fisheries management measures ensure the conservation of target species as well as species and habitats belonging to the same ecosystem.	N	Management for Commercial Species (National) Listed Species (Giant Clam, Black Coral) (National) Local Species (Reef Fish, Shells)	MP for Finfish (All) Link LMMAS Plans with National Plan so they can Compliment each other in Terms of Enforcement	Y	1
11. Improved human well-being and equity are addressed through EAFM.	Y	Inshore Fishing Aggregation Devise (IFAD) Program by NFA/Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) TNC has in Project/IFAD in Kimbe Bay Established	IFAD Program to be rolled Out in Kimbe Bay	Y	5
12. Fishing overcapacity is reduced using integrated mechanisms.	Y	Take Limit, Seasonal Closures in LMMAS MPs	Strengthen Enforcement	Y med	3
13. Critical fisheries habitats are protected and rehabilitated.	Y	Marsh Program by USAID (mangroves) Coral Reefs Protected by LMMAS (check/monitor with reef check)	Support from Provincial and National Consider Area Outside LMMAS Awareness Programs	Y	6
14. The vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to threats including the impacts of climate and ocean change is assessed.	N	Some has Done	OCCD to Conduct VA of Kimbe Bay (including all catchments) Ridge to Reef to be done	Y	2
15. An EAFM plan guides sustainable fisheries management.	N	There are EAFM Activities Incorporated in MPs	NFA Need to Include for all of Kimbe Bay (outside LMMAS)	Y med	4



**C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:** Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.

**Management Area: Kimbe Bay**

**Contributors to this activity:** Vagi Rei, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson

**Date:** 08/04/14

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
16. Multiple-use MPAs (large is better) and MPA networks are established to protect habitats and their connectivity.	Y	LMMAs Established in Kimbe Bay	Awareness on Connectivity	Y	5
17. Activities that damage or destroy habitat are stopped throughout the management area.	N	Prohibit Dynamite, Poison Root, High Impact on Land Based Activities (VIL Palm Mining, Forestry)	Ridge to Reef Assessment, Strengthen Relationships with Private Sectors (NBPOL)	Y	2
18. Marine reserves are designated to include at least 20 percent of each habitat type.	N	LMMAs (10%) does not include outside of LMMA	Incorporate LMMAs to Include Kimbe Bay	Y med	9
19. Marine reserves are designated to include multiple examples of each habitat type.	Y	Included in the Design	Maintain LMMA Plans and Possibly Extend Sites	Y med	7
20. Key reproduction areas (for example, spawning, feeding, and nursery areas) are protected in marine reserves.	Y	Spawning and Nursery Area, Breeding and Foraging, Migratory Pathways	Emphasis on Connectivity (coral transplant, mangrove jacks), Enforcement and Continuous Awareness	Y	3
21. Marine reserves are sized to balance ecological and human needs.	Y	Spatial Mapping of LMMA	Maintain LMMA Plans and Possibly Extend Sites	Y med	8
22. MPAs and MPA networks incorporate marine reserves that are separated by a minimum of 1 km and a maximum of 20 km.	Y	Spatial Planning and Mapping	Assess Connectivity between reserves	Y	6
23. Areas of each habitat type known or thought to be resistant to climate and ocean change impacts are protected.	Y	Mangrove Habitats Rehabilitated in Selected Sites (MARSH and TNC, MND)	OCCD to Conduct in Depth VA	Y	4
24. MPAs, including marine reserves, are in place for the long term, preferably permanently.	N	LMMAs Established under Organic Law	Political Will, Link to National Plans	Y	1

**D. Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups:** Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity.

**Management Area: Kimbe Bay**

**Contributors to this activity:** Vagi Rei, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson

**Date:** 08/04/14

Management Activities	Substantial progress? (Y/N)	What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)	Priority rank
25. The status and needs for protection of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are assessed.	N	LMMAs/DEC/NFA + Others Dugong Management Plan	Link LMMA Plans to National Plans	Y	6
26. Laws and regulations are in place to adequately protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	CITES/DEC EA2000/DEC	Improve Enforcement at all Levels of Govt	Y	2
27. Fisheries laws are in place to reduce the bycatch of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Fisheries Act 2000/NFA	NFA to Increase Enforcement	Y	3
28. Laws that protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are enforced.	N	Not Effectively Enforced Fauna and Flora Protection & Control Act 1978	Education And Awareness	Y	4
29. Critical areas for threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are protected.	Y	Within LMMAs (TARDI AND BIALA)	Outside LMMAs	Y	5

**E. Community and economic development:** Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.

**Management Area:** Kimbe Bay

**Contributors to this activity:** Vagi Rei, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson

**Date:** 08/04/14

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
31. Improved basic public services are provided to households and communities by social and community development.	y	LMMA MPs (incentives) through Penalties			
32. A sustainable livelihoods strategy is developed for households and coastal communities.	n				
33. Coastal economies and markets are linked to larger subnational and national economies and economic development activities.	y	Dive Fee through Resorts with LMMA Communities			
34. Environmentally friendly, enhanced, alternative, and supplemental livelihood opportunities are developed and available to households and coastal communities.	n				
35. The vulnerability of community and economic development to threats, including climate and ocean change, is assessed.	y				
36. Climate and ocean change adaptation measures are implemented to reduce vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change.	n				

**F. Watershed management:** Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources.

**Management Area: Kimbe Bay**

**Contributors to this activity:** Vagi Rei, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson

**Date:** 08/04/14

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
37. Freshwater systems are healthy.	n				
38. Estuarine and brackish systems are healthy.	n				
39. Erosion and sedimentation are managed.	n				
40. Land-based sources of pollution (air, water, soil, solid waste, and others) are managed.	n				
41. The vulnerability of estuaries and watersheds and freshwater resources to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed.	n				
42. Adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater resources to emerging threats, including climate and ocean change.	n				
43. Management of watersheds and freshwater resources is undertaken cooperatively by relevant government agencies and participating stakeholders.	n				

**G. Hazard risk reduction:** Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.

**Management Area: Kimbe Bay**

**Contributors to this activity:** Vagi Rei, Veniu Ginia, Lorel Danvada (PNG Delegates) Maurice Knight, Timothy Skewes, Ryan Wright, Scott Atkinson

**Date:** 08/04/14

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
44. The vulnerability of the social, economic, and ecological systems to climate threats and coastal hazards is assessed.	n	OCCD Developed CCDP, LMMAs MPs Include VA	Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1
45. Development plans incorporate measures to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards	n		Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1
46. Land-use zones and building standards are developed to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	n		Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1
47. Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	n		Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1
48. Early warning systems are established or strengthened, and communities know how to respond.	y		Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1
49. Community-based disaster management plans and programs are in place and functional.	n		Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1
50. Adaptation actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness to reduce risks from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	n		Linkages with OCCD CCDP	Y	1

## 5. Solomon Islands

<b>A. Governance of management areas:</b> Manage coastal and marine areas based on ecological boundaries, resource use patterns, and governance jurisdictions.					
<b>Management Area:</b> Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries					
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
1. Participatory processes for decision-making (such as co-management) are used effectively to govern a management area.	Y	Joint border talks (bilateral); seabed mining; foreign affairs being part of the NCC; Melanesian Spearheaded Group (MSG) objective	Not consistent	Y	4
2. Governance of the management area includes coordination and cooperation between government agencies.	N	Sector base approach	Core steering committee	Y	3
3. Boundaries of the management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established for management area governance.	N	BSSE Tri-Nations Agreement on Leather Back Turtle	Identify Where? Review the MOU and Expand?	Y	1
4. Spatial management is applied across the management area to achieve EBM outcomes.	N		Profile of the Area	Y	2
5. Compliance and enforcement systems support implementation of the EBM Framework and component plans.	N	Tuna governance	Near shore fisheries	N	
6. An EBM Framework integrates the implementation of all seven strategies and all component plans.	N		Develop EBM Framework for the Area	Y	5
7. Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and improve effectiveness of the EBM Framework.	N	There are talks being held	Use the best EBM, to the discussion framework	N	

<b>B. Fisheries managed for sustainability:</b> Manage multiple fisheries and their associated ecosystems for sustainable use and human benefit under an EAFM.					
<b>Management Area:</b> Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries					
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
8. Ecosystem boundaries are established for EAFM.	Y	Existing maps for tuna fisheries	In-shore fisheries or near shore fisheries; harmonization between the country	Y	1
9. Information co-produced by fishers, managers, agencies, and external agents (scientists and non-governmental organizations) supports EAFM.	Y	Source is WWF information for turtles, dugongs, tuna; Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)	Coordination and centralization of information	Y	2
10. Fisheries management measures ensure the conservation of target species as well as species and habitats belonging to the same ecosystem.	Y	South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) Turtle; Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) for Tuna (operational); Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) for Tuna (policy and coordinating)	Harmonize and include inshore and migratory species; improve turtle management	Y	2
11. Improved human well-being and equity are addressed through EAFM.	N	Communities are involved in Joint Border Talks (JBT)	Aligning community development goals to any plans for that area	Y	6
12. Fishing overcapacity is reduced using integrated mechanisms.	Y	PNA regulating fishing efforts; day scheme	Inshore fisheries regulation and enforcement	Y	8
13. Critical fisheries habitats are protected and rehabilitated.	N 2	There's being done for tuna but not for in shore fisheries; locally managed areas are established	To have a whole range of planning to what's being protected and what's not; To get more information on seabed mining and fisheries linkages	Y	4
14. The vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to threats including the impacts of climate and ocean change is assessed.	N	Limited Awareness	Capacity Building and Awareness on Fisheries Agency and Related Sectors	Y	5
15. An EAFM plan guides sustainable fisheries management.	N 3	Tuna EAFM, Community Based Fisheries Management	Capacity Building	Y	3

<b>C. Protected habitats and their connectivity:</b> Protect representative and critical habitats (and their connectivity) through MPA networks and other means.					
<b>Management Area:</b> Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries					
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
16. Multiple-use MPAs (large is better) and MPA networks are established to protect habitats and their connectivity.	Y	Both PNG and Solomons have MPAs and MMAs, For Tuna More pronounced	Linking of Management between PNG and Solomons	Y	2
17. Activities that damage or destroy habitat are stopped throughout the management area.	N 2	FFA for Tuna Management, Discussion Seabed Mining by SPC	Profile of the Area (illegal trade, live reef fish trade, Bio-Security)	Y	1
18. Marine reserves are designated to include at least 20 percent of each habitat type.	N 2	Conservation Plan for Solomon Islands, Both PNG and Solomons have MPAs and MMAs, CT-Atlas, Availability of Guides for Designing the Area	Capacity Building and Awareness, Profile of the Area		
19. Marine reserves are designated to include multiple examples of each habitat type.	N 2	Conservation Plan for Solomon Islands, Both PNG and Solomons have MPAs and MMAs, CT-Atlas, Availability of Guides for Designing the Area	Capacity Building and Awareness, Profile of the Area		
20. Key reproduction areas (for example, spawning, feeding, and nursery areas) are protected in marine reserves.	N 2	Conservation Plan for Solomon Islands, Both PNG and Solomons have MPAs and MMAs, CT-Atlas, Availability of Guides for Designing the Area, Tuna Grounds are Protected	Capacity Building and Awareness, Profile of the Area	Y	4
21. Marine reserves are sized to balance ecological and human needs.	N 2	Only Some Places have More Conservation	Consultation, Capacity Building and Awareness	Y	3
22. MPAs and MPA networks incorporate marine reserves that are separated by a minimum of 1 km and a maximum of 20 km.	N 1	Both PNG and Solomons have MPAs and MMAs, Availability of Guides for Designing the Area	Capacity Building and Awareness		
23. Areas of each habitat type known or thought to be resistant to climate and ocean change impacts are protected.	N 2	Both PNG and Solomons has MPAs and MMAs, Availability of Guides for Designing the Area, CT Atlas, Gap Assessment (MPA TWG, Alison Green)	Capacity Building and Awareness, Profile of the Area	Y	5
24. MPAs, including marine reserves, are in place for the long term, preferably permanently.	N 2	Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) for Tuna, Protected Areas Act for Solomons Islands	Consultation, Profile of the Area	Y	6



<b>D. Threatened species, critical species, and functional groups:</b> Protect and restore species and functional groups that maintain ecosystem integrity.					
<b>Management Area:</b> Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)					
<b>Contributors to this activity:</b> Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries					
<b>Date:</b> [08/04/14]					
<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
25. The status and needs for protection of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are assessed.	Y	For Turtles, Commercial Fisheries (tuna), Live Reef Fish Trade (LRFT), Draft Management Plan	Awareness, Joint Prioritization PNG and Solomons for Protection Needs	Y	2
26. Laws and regulations are in place to adequately protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	Fisheries Laws and Regulations "Fisheries Act 1998"	Enforcement and Awareness, Develop IEC		
27. Fisheries laws are in place to reduce the bycatch of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	FFA Programs, Fisheries Laws and Regulations "Fisheries Act 1998"	Include Awareness on Threatened Species on the Local Communities, Develop IEC	Y	3
28. Laws that protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are enforced.	Y	Fisheries Act 1998, Wildlife Protection Act 1998	Awareness, Documentation of Penalties, Capacity Building on Enforcement Agencies, Develop IEC	Y	4
29. Critical areas for threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are protected.	Y	Turtle Nesting Beaches, Local MPAs and MMAs, South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) Turtle Program	Awareness, Profile of the Area, Develop IEC	Y	5
30. The vulnerability of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed for all life-history stages.	N 2	For Tuna, SPREP for Turtles, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), FFA, Reefs at Risk	Capacity Building on CC, Profile the Area, Collect CC Information on Different Agency Involve	Y	1

**E. Community and economic development:** Diversify and sustain coastal communities' livelihoods.

**Management Area:** Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)

**Contributors to this activity:** Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries

**Date:** [08/04/14]

Management Activities	Substantial progress? (Y/N)	What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)	Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)	Priority rank
31. Improved basic public services are provided to households and communities by social and community development.	Y 3	Sectoral Base, Part of Rural Development Programs and Projects, Supported by Donors and NGOs	Profile the Area for Social and Community Development Gaps	y	4
32. A sustainable livelihoods strategy is developed for households and coastal communities.	Y 3	Only for Sectoral Base, Supported by Donors, NGOs, Part of Rural Development Programs and Projects	Examples of Good Sustainable Livelihood Options, Seek Assistance to Experts for Effective Sustainable Livelihood Options, Community Engagement	Y	3
33. Coastal economies and markets are linked to larger subnational and national economies and economic development activities.	Y 3	For Places Where it is Connected to Urban and Market Centers	Profile the Area for Market Opportunities and Gaps		
34. Environmentally friendly, enhanced, alternative, and supplemental livelihood opportunities are developed and available to households and coastal communities.	N 2	Same with 31 and 32	Profile the Area		
35. The vulnerability of community and economic development to threats, including climate and ocean change, is assessed.	N 2	National Adaptation Program and Action (NAPA) 2009, CC Policy 2011/12, Several Donor Projects, Provincial Assessment on CC (Sectoral Base), LEAP/REAP (SB)	Data Collection/Profile the Area, Mapping of Vulnerable Areas	Y	2
36. Climate and ocean change adaptation measures are implemented to reduce vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change.	N 3	Sectoral Base, Strong Local-Based Adaptation Measures, Local Early Action Planning (LEAP), Regional Early Action Planning (REAP)	Enhancement of Local Knowledge with New Technical information on CC, Expand Use of LEAP Guidance, Capacity building	Y	1

**F. Watershed management:** Effectively manage watersheds and freshwater resources.

**Management Area:** Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)  
**Contributors to this activity:** Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries  
**Date:** [08/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
37. Freshwater systems are healthy.	Y 3	Most Rivers are Owned and Managed by the Community, Environment Act 1998	Enforcement, Compliance, Ridges to Reefs Initiatives, Awareness		
38. Estuarine and brackish systems are healthy.	N 2	Owned and Managed by Community	Awareness, Management Plan, Surveys, Data Collection		
39. Erosion and sedimentation are managed.	N 2		Enforcement, Compliance, Stakeholders Consultation, Update Laws and Regulations, Awareness	Y	4
40. Land-based sources of pollution (air, water, soil, solid waste, and others) are managed.	N 2	Environment Act 1998, Donor Projects on Waste Management, SPREP, JICA, New Zealand	Awareness, Enforcement, Compliance, Community Engagement, Ridge to Reef Initiative	Y	3
41. The vulnerability of estuaries and watersheds and freshwater resources to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed.	Y 3	NAPA, LEAP, REAP	Profile the Area, Surveys, Consultations	Y	5
42. Adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater resources to emerging threats, including climate and ocean change.	N 2	NAPA, LEAP, REAP, Community Based Efforts	Strengthen Community Based Efforts, Expand Use of LEAP and REAP	Y	2
43. Management of watersheds and freshwater resources is undertaken cooperatively by relevant government agencies and participating stakeholders.	N 2	Sectoral Base, e.g. Mataniko River and Tina River Joint Planning with Other Agencies and Private Sectors, Integrated Water Resource Management (Kongulai)	Cross Learning, Information Sharing on Strategies, Tools Materials used	y	1

**G. Hazard risk reduction:** Reduce risk to communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.

**Management Area:** Bismarck (Solomon and PNG)  
**Contributors to this activity:** Agnetha, Ministry of Environment; Drummond, Ministry of Fisheries  
**Date:** [08/04/14]

<b>Management Activities</b>	<b>Substantial progress? (Y/N)</b>	<b>What's been done and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>What's left to do and who is responsible? Is the activity part of an existing plan or process? (Please explain and cite document if applicable)</b>	<b>Is this activity high priority? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Priority rank</b>
44. The vulnerability of the social, economic, and ecological systems to climate threats and coastal hazards is assessed.	Y 3	NAPA, LEAP, REAP, National Risk Reduction Plan (National Disaster Management Office)	Joint Circulation, Awareness	Y	6
45. Development plans incorporate measures to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards	Y 4 (Solomons port)	NAPA, LEAP, REAP, NRRP	Need to go down to Community and Provincial Scale, Profile the Area		
46. Land-use zones and building standards are developed to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N 2		Review Land Use Plans, Review Building Standards, Joint Consultation	Y	2
47. Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N 2	Mangrove Projects, Community Resource Management, Coastal Zone Awareness management and Training	Profile Area for Vulnerable Habitats, Community Awareness, Strengthen Community Resource Management	Y	3
48. Early warning systems are established or strengthened, and communities know how to respond.	N 3	National Risk Reduction Plan (NRRP), Existing Projects (Early Warning System for Malaria, Funded by Worldmet Organizations, Community Disaster Management Plan	Awareness, Consultation and Joint Planning Amongst different Agencies Responsible	Y	1
49. Community-based disaster management plans and programs are in place and functional.	Y 3	Community Disaster Management Plan	Awareness, Capacity Building, More Integration	Y	5
50. Adaptation actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness to reduce risks from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N 2	National Disaster Management Office (NDMO)	Set Up Monitoring System, Document Adaptation Measures, Joint Planning Amongst Different Agencies Responsible	Y	4

## 6. Timor-Leste

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible ?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
1	Participatory processes for decision-making (such as co-management) are used effectively to govern a management area.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines to Establishing successful co-management have been written for Timor-Leste based on the experience from the National Park;</li> <li>The Ministerial Diploma on Co-management has been approved by the Minister;</li> </ul>	Share de modem; Replicate the model elsewhere		N	Low
2	Governance of the management area includes coordination and cooperation between government agencies.	Y	The Ministerial Diploma on Co-management has been approved by the Minister; and it includes the establishment of a Co-management committee to enable improved coordination.	Improve coordination in enforcement and patrolling		N	Medium
3	Boundaries of the management area are identified and, if appropriate, legally established for management area governance.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boundaries of management area are identified and gazetted;</li> <li>Core No-take are endorsed however need to be incorporated into coming Fisheries material;</li> </ul>	Improve coordination in enforcement and patrolling		N	Medium
4	Spatial management is applied across the management area to achieve EBM outcomes	Y	EBM Principles applied in the design and management of "Fisheries Replenishment Zones" (LMMAs, No Takes)	Share lessons learned with other communities; Allow co-management groups to engage with other groups to share their experiences		N	Low
5	Compliance and enforcement systems support implementation of the EBM Framework and component plans.	N	Preliminary discussions on joint patrol have been conducted through active facilitation from development partners			N	High
6	An EBM Framework integrates the implementation of all seven strategies and all component plans.	Y	EBM approaches were used in the co-management approach.	Share lessons learned with other communities; Allow co-management groups to engage with other groups to share their experiences		N	Low

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible ?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
7	Monitoring and evaluation support adaptive management and improve effectiveness of the EBM Framework.	N	There is no system of Monitoring and Evaluation in place for the National Park			N	High
8	Ecosystem boundaries are established for EAFM.	Y	While boundaries (fisheries zones) are defined they are not necessarily based on solid ecological boundaries			N	NA
9	Information co-produced by fishers, managers, agencies, and external agents (scientists and nongovernmental organizations) supports EAFM.	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Rapid Assessment Program was used to confirm previously recommended prioritization and zoning of Marine component</li> <li>• Government has produced Log books which are currently in used;</li> <li>• Government, CI and Community-members have established a Community based monitoring protocol to inform management of local no-take areas;</li> <li>• Data produced by community-members through participatory mapping exercises and other PRA techniques and by partners (NOAA, CI, CDU, ATSEF, ATSEA, Phds,) is being used to help inform and identify management needs</li> </ul>	This is an on-going process, need to happen regularly in the cases on monitoring exercises; needs to yield data that is comparable across sites and throughout different times		N	Medium
10	Fisheries management measures ensure the conservation of target species as well as species and habitats belonging to the same ecosystem.	Y	The establishment of Fisheries replenishment zones (No-take Areas) was done based on target species identified by community members, informed by National Legislation. Habitats and conditions required by the species to thrive have been protected and included into fisheries replenishment zones.	Continue to support the maintenance of demarcation buoys		N	Low

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible ?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
11	Improved human well-being and equity are addressed through EAFM.	Y	While data showcasing the impacts of the Fisheries replenishment zones is to be captured in a more systematic and regular way. 80% of the Fishermen in the National Park see the economic benefits of having Fisheries Replenishment zones, and have reported increase in captures for specific species. Equity in resource use was taken into account by ensuring that Zoning was done in a participatory and all inclusive way with several compromises being made to the initial proposed zoning scheme;	Establish stronger socio-economic monitoring program	Fisheries	N	High
12	Fishing overcapacity is reduced using integrated mechanisms.	N	Fisheries is seen as an open resource, so while fishing capacity is being controlled locally few work has been done at the National level to ensure that vessels are kept beyond the boundaries of the National Park and Fisheries Replenishment Zones			N	High
13	Critical fisheries habitats are protected and rehabilitated.	Y	Critical habitats are protected, however, given the Fisheries Replenishment Zones are put in place for 5 year periods of time, this may not be enough time to rehabilitate coral reefs.	At landscape management scale, not enough work had been done in restoration of degraded areas, controlling the impacts of overgrazing in the plateau and restoring riparian vegetation and introducing more sustainable agricultural practices		N	NA

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible ?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
14	The vulnerability of fish stocks and their associated ecosystems to threats including the impacts of climate and ocean change is assessed.	Y	NOAA has installed ARMS in all the Fisheries Replenishment Zones. This will enable us to understand how Ocean Change is affecting habitats. There is limited information on how the stock may react to CC, other than moving to places with lower latitudes	Ensure we have access to academic literature and to a network of practitioners in the region which can share how climate change events has impacted their fish stock and the habitats being used by different fish species;	Fisheries, however this needs to be done in partnership with the CTI Family	N	Medium
15	An EAFM plan guides sustainable fisheries management.	N	Lack of National Fisheries Policy is a barrier. While applied at a local scale (National Park) without a clear policy it becomes somewhat hard to pursue the replication of the model and protect the work from external pressures such as unregulated fishing from vessels meant to be operating elsewhere	Clear National Fisheries Policy incorporating best practices such as EAFM.	Fisheries, however this is highly unlikely to be funded by State Budget anytime soon	Timor-Leste's Ocean Policy (Draft still)	High
16	Multiple-use MPAs (larger is better) and MPA networks are established to protect habitats and their connectivity.	Y	A network of Fisheries Replenishment Zones within the National Park. The network was created using the Designing Marine Protected Areas Networks tools created by CTSP			N	Medium



	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
17	Activities that damage or destroy habitat are stopped throughout the management area.	Y	These have been reduced through education and information campaigns	Continue to run awareness raising activities to remind people of how certain destructive behaviors jeopardize communities livelihoods	Environment with resources created by Fisheries; Fisheries in collaboration with Forestry; Forestry using materials and resources created by Fisheries	No Management Plan however, An Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Plan has been proposed to the National Park (CTSP)	High
18	Marine reserves are designated to include at least 20 percent of each habitat type.	Y	Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes) have been put in place taking into account this	Expand sites to encompass habitats and sites highlighted in the Marine Rapid Assessment Report	Community members, Fisheries, National Park	N	NA
19	Marine reserves are designated to include multiple examples of each habitat type.	Y	Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes) have been put in place taking into account this			N	NA
20	Key reproduction areas (for example, spawning, feeding, and nursery areas) are protected in marine reserves.	Y	Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes) have been put in place taking into account this	Try to differentiate between spawning and feeding aggregation sites; improve spatial and temporal data documenting these occurrences ;	Co-management group and Fisheries	N	Medium
21	Marine reserves are sized to balance ecological and human needs.	Y	The establishment of Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes) has taken this into account			N	NA
22	MPAs and MPA networks incorporate marine reserves that are separated by a minimum of 1 km and a maximum of 20 km.	N	Establishment of different Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes)	Incorporation of new areas/sites to improve connectivity (estimated number of sites to include 3 sites)	Fisheries and Co-management group	N	Medium

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
23	Areas of each habitat type known or thought to be resistant to climate and ocean change impacts are protected.	Y	The establishment of Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes) has taken this into account			N	NA
24	MPAs, including marine reserves, are in place for the long term, preferably permanently.	N	Fisheries Replenishment Zones (No takes) are put in place initially for 5 years. The Marine Component of the National park is permanent			N	NA
25	The status and needs for protection of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are assessed.	Y	Establishment of community-base biological monitoring protocols;	Community-based monitoring protocols need to be approved by Government; Government needs to create the systems to receive and manage and use data from community biological monitoring programs	Co-management group	N	High
26	Laws and regulations are in place to adequately protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups.	Y	The revision of the Fisheries By-laws including Minimum-Catch Size legislation; Protected Aquatic Species and Biodiversity Act.	Community-based monitoring protocols need to be approved by Government; Government needs to create the systems to receive and manage and use data from community biological monitoring programs	Fisheries	N	NA
27	Fisheries laws are in place to reduce the bycatch of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups	Y	The revision of the Fisheries By-laws including Minimum-Catch Size legislation; Protected Aquatic Species and Biodiversity Act.	Disseminate the By-laws, and popularize the information; improve compliance; Enforce them more consistently	Fisheries	N	Medium

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
28	Laws that protect threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are enforced.	Y	The revision of the Fisheries By-laws including Minimum-Catch Size legislation; Protected Aquatic Species and Biodiversity Act.	Disseminate the By-laws, and popularize the information; improve compliance; Enforce them more consistently	Fisheries, Co-management Groups and Community Leaders	N	NA
29	Critical areas for threatened species, critical species, and functional groups are protected.	N				N	NA
30	The vulnerability of threatened species, critical species, and functional groups to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed for all life-history stages.	N				N	Low
31	Improved basic public services are provided to households and communities by social and community development.	Y	Funds have been allocated to the District level to improve the provision of basic public services		Minister for Finance; Ministry of State Administration; Secretary of State for Decentralization	N	High
32	A sustainable livelihoods strategy is developed for households and coastal communities.	Y	This strategy is currently being developed by CI in coordination with Fisheries with support from the Australian Government	Implement key components of the strategy	Multi-sector; Secretary of State for Decentralization; Ministry for Commerce, Industry and Environment	N	High

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
33	Coastal economies and markets are linked to larger subnational and national economies and economic development activities.	N			Ministry for Commerce, Industry and Environment; Ministry for Infrastructure and Public Works	N	High
34	Environmentally friendly, enhanced, alternative, and supplemental livelihood opportunities are developed and available to households and coastal communities.	Y	Livelihood strategy is currently being developed by CI in coordination with Fisheries with support from the Australian Government	Increase access to micro-credit schemes; increase access to services such as training on numeracy; basic book keeping and how to build and manage family businesses	Ministry for Commerce, Industry and Environment;	N	High
35	The vulnerability of community and economic development to threats, including climate and ocean change, is assessed.	Y	Done during the Vulnerability Assessments	Implement the livelihood diversification strategy		N	Low
36	Climate and ocean change adaptation measures are implemented to reduce vulnerability of community and economic development to threats including climate and ocean change.	N	Adaptation plans have been discussed	Implementing the different adaptation options		N	Medium

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
37	Freshwater systems are healthy.	Y	Nothing	Protection of riparian vegetation; reduction of grazing in central plateau; management of destructive agricultural practices; weed management plans; Establishment of community-based waterwatch groups (?)	Department of Water and Sanitation	N	
38	Estuarine and brackish systems are healthy.	Y	Nothing	Protection of brackish water vegetation; reduction of logging and collection of fuel wood;	Forestry	N	
39	Erosion and sedimentation are managed.	N				N	
40	Land-based sources of pollution (air, water, soil, solid waste, and others) are managed	N				N	
41	The vulnerability of estuaries and watersheds and freshwater resources to climate and ocean change and other threats is assessed	N				N	
42	Adaptation and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and freshwater resources to emerging threats, including climate and ocean change.	N				N	
43	Management of watersheds and freshwater resources is undertaken cooperatively by relevant government agencies and participating stakeholders.	N				N	

	<b>Management Activities</b>	Substantial progress? (Y/N)*	What's been done?	What's left to do?	Who is responsible?	Is the activity part of an existing management plan?	Priority
44	The vulnerability of the social, economic, and ecological systems to climate threats and coastal hazards is assessed.	Y	LEAP Process			N	
45	Development plans incorporate measures to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	Y	Suco Development Plans have built in the results from Vulnerability Assessment and LEAPS	Funding of activities within the Suco Development Plan	Community leaders, Ministry for State Administration; Ministry for Finance	N	
46	Land-use zones and building standards are developed to reduce risk from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N				N	
47	Coastal habitats are protected and rehabilitated to buffer communities from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N				N	
48	Early warning systems are established or strengthened, and communities know how to respond.	N				N	
49	Community-based disaster management plans and programs are in place and functional.	N				N	
50	Adaptation actions are implemented and monitored for effectiveness to reduce risks from climate impacts and coastal hazards.	N				N	

